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DEEP GRATIFICATION EXPRESSED FOR 10 YEARS OF CONTINUED AID GIVEN TO STATE OF MANCHOUKUO

Premier Chang Ching-hui To Arrive in Tokyo Early Today

BIG SCHEDULE AHEAD

Remarkable Progress Made by Hsinking Laid to Japan

Domei

KOBE, March 15.—General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo and Special State Envoy to Japan, accompanied by 19 members of his suite, arrived here early this morning by boat en route to Tokyo to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan a message of thanks from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

The reception committee, composed of high-ranking Japanese officials, including representatives of Premier Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, greeted the Manchoukuoan State Mission at the pier when the ship flying the ensign of the envoy arrived in port.

After exchanging greetings with those who boarded the ship to welcome him, Premier Chang, in a brief interview with the press expressed gratification to the Japanese nation for all the support it has given Manchoukuo since its founding 10 years ago.

"Receiving a gracious order from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to visit Japan upon the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, I today arrived in Kobe, accompanied by members of my suite, bearing a good-will message to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo," the envoy stated.

"The favors extended our country by the Japanese Empire during 10 years since the foundation of our State are beyond description.

"The present remarkable national development of Manchoukuo is indeed due to the assistance from our neighboring country Japan, and we, both officials and people of Manchoukuo, are deeply grateful for Japan's assistance.

"I pray I will fulfil my important mission of expressing the sincere gratitude to the Japanese Imperial Household and the Japanese Government and people for their assistance," he concluded.

Premier Chang and his party are expected to leave here for Tokyo by train at 8:58 p.m. today.

Premier Chang Ching-hui will spend his first day in Tokyo in making formal calls at the Imperial Palace and residences of Imperial Princes.

Arriving at Tokyo at 8:40 a.m. Monday, the Manchoukuo Premier and Special State Envoy will register at the Imperial Hotel. After a short rest at the hotel, he is scheduled to proceed to the Imperial Palace to sign the registration book, and then to call at residences of Imperial Princes.

His official activity commences on the second day or Tuesday, when he will repair to the Imperial Palace to present the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Also he will make a formal call on Premier General Tojo, and in the evening will attend the banquet tendered in his honor by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at his official residence.

Over 200 Islands Occupied

Eiichi Tada, President of the Southern Region Development League, in a report to Premier General Hideki Tojo, on Friday, urged the Premier to consider the participation of the general public in the financial development of over 200 islands which have been occupied by Japan, according to Domei.

In the report Mr. Tada stated that prefectures and districts should be considered as units, with the development of occupied territories carried out in accordance with these units.

Greater East Asia Information Hall To Open in Tokyo

A center of information with respect to custom, natural resources and other features of the countries in the southwestern Pacific will be available to the public soon when the Greater East Asia Hall will be opened in June, in Marunouchi, the principal business district of Tokyo, according to Domei. The Hall has been primarily created to disseminate information on the cultural characteristics of the countries within Greater East Asia, but it also will carry on the task of promoting closer ties among the peoples of this region. It will contain a large library, clubrooms, lecture halls, offices of trade and economic bodies as well as a room in which specimens of various products found in the southwestern countries will be on display.

Lieutenant-General Bunjiro Horiuchi Killed in Accident

Lieutenant-General Bunjiro Horiuchi, retired, was killed instantly in a motor accident at the Hibiya intersection at about 9 p.m. Saturday. Lieutenant-General Horiuchi, who was 81 years old, was noted for his close association with leaders of patriotic movements in China and also was an ardent supporter of patriotic bodies in Japan. He was also well-known as a pioneer in skiing circles here, according to Domei.

OVERSEAS MINISTRY FORMS NEW OFFICE

To Handle Emigration, Administration, and Development in Southern Areas

UYEBA TO HEAD BODY

Will Give Special Attention to Policy Regarding Chinese in Occupied Region

In view of the important missions which have been assigned to the Overseas Ministry in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a Provisional Colonial Investigation Department will be created within the Ministry in the near future. The new office, with its membership covering Government officials and civilian experts, will take up investigations regarding the emigration of Japanese people to the south, the administration over southern areas, and the economic development undertakings there.

The projected department, under the concurrent leadership of Overseas Vice-Minister Tetsuzo Uyeba, will consist of four sections. Investigation of southern affairs had hitherto been conducted by the Southern Colonization Bureau of the Overseas Ministry, but as a result of the expansion of the Japanese influence to the southwestern Pacific following the onset of the current war, leaders of the Ministry have realized the necessity of creating a special organization for the matter.

The Overseas Ministry, however, has no intention to reorganize its personnel structure on the occasion of the setup of the new office. For this purpose, some officials of all Bureaus of the Ministry concerned in southern problems will concurrently be appointed members of the new department.

The problem regarding Chinese residents in occupied areas will be one of the most important matters the study of which members of the department will concentrate their efforts. The projected body will also absorb the Committee on Agricultural and Forestry Policies for the Southern Regions which was formed soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Problems which will be taken up for study by each section of the Provisional Colonial Investigation Department are as follows: the first section, the southern advance of the Japanese race; the second section, the administration on the southern races; the third section, planning of the emigration of Japanese people, policy regarding Chinese residents in the south; and the fourth section, the development of natural resources, establishment of the new regional economic structure and the guidance of the Japanese national-policy firms which will undertake the development enterprises in the south.

NAVY APPOINTS YOSHIKAWA TO WRITE HISTORY OF WAR

Author Will Pen Historic Sea Battles in Greater East Asia War

The Navy Department recently announced the selection of Eiji Yoshikawa, popular novelist and writer, to undertake the gigantic work of writing the History of Naval Warfare in the Greater East Asia War. The announcement added that the proposed history will begin from the outbreak of the China Affair, and continue until the final end of the present war. One volume of about 1,000 pages will be devoted for each year, it was reported.

Naval authorities have planned to compile a complete record of the naval battles of the Greater East Asia War, and desiring to make the proposed history easily readable to all classes of people, selected Mr. Yoshikawa as the writer. It was feared that historians might treat the war in such manner as to make it difficult to understand for the average readers.

Premier Chang Arrives in Japan

Coming as a Special State Envoy to Japan, the Premier of Manchoukuo, General Chang Ching-hui, was accorded a warm welcome by high officials of the Japanese Government Sunday morning on his arrival in Kobe, with his suite of 18 members. The Premier is shown exchanging greetings with the representatives of Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and others in the salon of a certain ship which arrived in Kobe. Premier Chang and his party are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo this morning and will remain here until March 24.

ANOTHER HEADACHE FOR U.S. OFFICIALS

Rapidly Rising Prices of Farm Products Causing Great Concern

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—The rising prices of farm products in the United States, which have shot skyward 65 per cent since the outbreak of the European war in 1939, is causing great concern among American authorities, it was learned today.

According to a recent survey, prices of agricultural products in the United States have risen three times as much as goods in other categories.

United States agricultural products last year registered a 45 per cent increase, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, faced by an acute lack of male industrial workers due to the execution of its gigantic war production program, the United States is planning to mobilize female labor in an attempt to make up for the labor shortage in factories, according to Washington dispatches.

A recent census by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce revealed that out of a total number of males in the United States of more than 14 years of age, some 39,000,000 have already been employed by industrial plants. Under the circumstances, labor experts in the United States apparently believe that the supply of male labor in the country has already reached a limit.

The bureau authorities disclosed that under the plan 15,000,000 married women, ranging from 18 years to 44 years of age, will be mobilized as reserve labor units for major wartime industries.

American Shipping Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—According to Washington dispatches, the United States Maritime Commission on March 14 announced new shipping restrictions placing a ban on the use of American ships except for transporting American war materials.

Rubber Supply Low

Transocean

LISBON, March 5.—The cutting off of the United States from the rubber plantations in East Asia by the Pacific war has aroused concern in the United States, according to a report in the New York Times.

William L. Batt, Director of United States raw materials, has declared that the production of synthetic rubber would have to be the first consideration of the United States war program since most other necessary equipment could not be used without rubber.

His listeners found some consolation in his prediction that United States economics would be rescued by new synthetic rubber production plans.

He promised the publication of this new production program within the next few days which, he added, would be after the heart of everybody.

YUZAWA PRAYS AT ISE

Home Minister Worships at Grand Shrine

Domei

UJI-YAMADA, March 15.—Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, early this morning visited the Ise Grand Shrines to pray for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and report his assumption of office.

The Home Minister left for Kyoto by train at 11:10 a.m. today.

Information Board Scores British Brutality Stories

How cowardly Foreign Minister Anthony Eden of the British Government had resorted to slander of Japan and attributed falsely inhuman acts of cruelty to the Japanese people, was pointed out by Major-General Masao Yoshizumi, Chief of the Second Section, Board of Information, in his radio address delivered Saturday evening. In his broadcast, Major-General Yoshizumi completely shattered the false reports circulated by the British and American Governments in their attempts to cover up their miserable defeats and arouse hatred against the Japanese.

Major-General Yoshizumi's address in substance follows:

"Since the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Great Britain and the United States have suffered defeat after defeat. Their own people and territories in East Asia began to question the policy and strength of the Governments and General Headquarters, and even neutral countries began to fortell their downfall. Thus, they became desperate in their attempts to turn the tide somehow or other. But even with the new Chief of Naval Operations appointed by the United States Government, it is difficult for the United States to gain a victory.

"British authorities sent General Sir Archibald Wavell to India, but that has only resulted in the revealing to the whole world of a British act of insincerity. Great Britain is powerless to adopt any fundamental plan. Recently, as a last resort, they have followed a practice of circulating false reports of an extremely evil nature.

"Such false propaganda reports are so numerous that I do not have enough time to deal with all of them now. But the general tendency of such reports consists firstly of propaganda that is intended to make the Japanese victories appear as if they were gained by the Allies, and secondly of falsely reporting inhuman acts of the Japanese. I will mention some of the most outstanding of such attempts.

Eden's False Report

"On March 10, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden reported in the House of Commons an account given by what he called a reliable eyewitness. He said that at Hongkong, the Japanese treatment of British war prisoners and civilians at Hongkong was as follows:

"Fifty British Officers and men were roped up and killed by bayonets. Wounded soldiers were given no treatment whatever for ten days after surrender. Dead bodies were so numerous that they could not be buried. Chinese are said to be immoral, but the attitude of the Japanese troops toward the general civilians is worse. Women, be they Europeans or Asiatics, are violated. Sick persons are given no medicine. Food given is only rice and water. Neutral consuls and Red Cross men were not allowed to inspect such conditions. Such cruelty shows that the so-called Bushido spirit of Japan is nothing but empty words."

"The above is an outline of Eden's address before the House of Commons. Chungking authorities also broadcast that Japanese troops were maltreating war prisoners and civilians at Hongkong, on March 11. The British Red Cross Society, sent a petition to the Japanese Red Cross through the International Red Cross and demanded better treatment of war prisoners, it is circulated. The United States and Australia are also following Eden's address and endeavoring to circulate false reports against Japan.

"Such is the enemy's false propaganda activity. But why did the British Government have to scheme to circulate such false reports? The reason without doubt is for the purpose of preventing strife between the British Government and public now that it has become impossible to cover up the crushing defeats of the Allied forces, and also to attempt to check the turn of events which is arising wherein India and Australia are beginning to draw away from Great Britain.

"Now for the reason which caused Foreign Minister Eden to make the false reports in such a public place as the House of Commons. Eden is said to be the most popular statesman in Britain, and he took this desparate step to impress upon the public that his false reports are true. On the other hand, the fact that he had to resort to such an extreme step shows that the British Empire is nearing its downfall.

"Such false reports, however, are nothing new, as witness the extent they were propagated by Britain against Germany in the first world war. But today, short-wave radio broadcasting has become so well developed that the whole world can now hear instantly the fair and correct news, and thus the public is able to judge the truthfulness or falsehood of such reports. Therefore, there is actually danger of such false reports bringing about contrary results.

The True Facts

"How Japan treats her war prisoners is already known by the Russo-Japanese War, and the first European war. Even in the present war, war prisoners are expressing satisfaction at the places where they are interned. Since the outbreak of the War of

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG SEEKS EXCHANGE OF ENVOYS WITH EGYPT

Negotiations for Diplomatic Intercourse Expected to Be Started Soon

Domei

CANTON, March 14.—Following the recent conclusion of agreement with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan for the exchange of diplomatic representatives, the Chungking regime is expected to open negotiations with the Egyptian Government for a similar exchange of diplomats, it is reported here.

Meanwhile, it is learned here that the diplomatic representatives of Iran and Iraq will arrive in Chungking shortly to take up their new posts.

FINANCES IN CHUNGKING STATED TO BE CRITICAL

Chiang Kai-shek Making Preparations to Float New Short-Term Loans

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—In a desperate attempt to stave off a looming financial crisis, the Chungking regime is now making preparations to float new short-term bonds against new and old American loans, reports from Chungking disclosed today.

It is reported that the proposed bonds will bear interest rates ranging from 4 per cent to 6 per cent and will be redeemable in one to three years.

JAPANESE VANGUARDS TAKE CONTROL OF KEY FACILITIES IN MEDAN ON SUMATRA ISLE

Bloodless Entry Into Capital Made With Success

NO ENEMY RESISTANCE

Domei

MEDAN, (Sumatra), March 14.—The Japanese expeditionary forces which made a bloodless entry into the City of Medan, the capital of Sumatra, took over control of important facilities of the city from the evening of March 13.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed that the Japanese nationals formerly residing in Medan, numbering more than 100, had been arrested immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and taken to an undisclosed destination by boat.

While the whereabouts of more than 100 Japanese nationals in Medan, including Shinichi Hayazaki, Japanese Vice-Consul at Medan, still is unknown, belief was expressed here that the Japanese were taken to Java by the Dutch authorities shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The fate of a number of German nationals residing here before the war also is still unknown.

Trolley Service Restored

Domei

SURABAYA, March 14.—With six days elapsing since the entry of the Japanese Forces, peace and order have been completely restored in the city of Surabaya.

City trolley-car service has been resumed while the railway line between Surabaya and Batavia has been in operation since March 12.

New Era for Nation's Aviation Enterprise About to Open, Says Japan Airways Official

With almost all strategic points of the enemy in the southwestern Pacific in the hands of the Imperial Forces, the ABCD anti-Japanese air encirclement line has already been smashed and a new and glorious era is about to open for Japanese aviation enterprises, says Saburo Nagabuchi, managing director of the Dai-Nippon Airways, who is now staying in Shonan Island. Mr. Nagabuchi proposed, in an interview with Domei, a plan to form a network of airways covering all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, explaining that the realization of the plan will greatly facilitate the construction of a new economic order in that area.

The Domei reporter asked Mr. Nagabuchi his views on aviation because the strengthening of air services is closely related with the smoother prosecution of military operations. Mr. Nagabuchi replied as follows:

"With the expansion of the theater of war, the improvement of shipping has been growing more important but the expansion of civilian air service is being considered equally urgent. The new structure plan of the aviation enterprise in East Asia is now being drafted by the authorities. Great importance should be attached in the plan to the construction of 'air highways' which will connect all parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere with one another. If the air network is completed, it will become easier to protect the long defense line running from the northern part of Manchoukuo to the former Netherlands East Indies—soldiers staying in Shonan today will be able to be transferred to Hsinking in two or three days.

"Hitherto civilian pilots had been considered to be in the second defense line, but in the current war some of them have rendered distinguished service in the first line of the war fields. With the expansion of the airways, aircraft manufacturing factories should be established in Shonan, in the vicinity of which there are found inexhaustible deposits of materials vital for the aircraft industry, such as rubber, tin, bauxite and oil."

AXIS TROOPS DRIVE BACK SOVIET ATTACK

German-Rumanian Units Inflict Heavy Losses on Russians On Kerch Peninsula

Domei

BERLIN, March 15.—A smashing counter-attack by the German and Rumanian forces in the Kerch sector and extensive activities of the Luftwaffe on all fronts were reported in the German war communique yesterday.

A strong Soviet force, supported by tanks and aircraft, suffered heavy losses when German and Rumanian units effected a successful counter-attack in the Kerch peninsula, the communique claimed. Russian losses in men were reported to be high, and 46 tanks were said to have been destroyed in the battle.

Along the Eastern Front the Soviet losses in aircraft between March 6 and 12 were 209 planes. Of these 130 planes were shot down in aerial combat, 26 by anti-aircraft fire, seven by the gun-fire of infantry units and 46 were destroyed on the ground. During the same period only nine German planes were lost.

Luftwaffe Active at Tobruk

British munition dumps and troop concentrations in the Tobruk area of North Africa were subjected to heavy bombing attacks of the Luftwaffe yesterday, the German communique continued. Day and night raids were continued against British air bases on the island of Malta.

The communique admitted that British aircraft carried out raids over western Germany last night.

Bombs were reported to have been dropped in the residential districts of Cologne and to have caused some casualties among the civilian population. German fighter planes shot down eight British bombers and fighter aircraft over the English Channel and western Europe.

No loss was suffered by the Luftwaffe in these engagements, the German communique concluded.

PEOPLE URGED TO TAKE INTEREST IN POLITICS

Only Proper Voting Can Bring About Strong Diet System Says Goto

The establishment of a fresh and powerful Diet system for Imperial Rule Assistance can be effected only by a sense of political responsibility on the part of the people, enhanced and consolidated on the basis of their burning patriotic sentiment, declared Fumio Goto, chairman of the Central Cooperative Council of the Taisei Yokusankai or National Service Association, in his speech given in a grand lecture meeting held Saturday at the Hibiya Public Hall, according to Domei.

In his speech at the meeting, held for the purpose of insuring the successful execution of the forthcoming election of members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Goto pointed out that the people should not be indifferent to various phases of politics.

He emphatically stated that the people, in performing their respective duties as Imperial subjects, should vote for the most capable and suitable persons for the Diet.

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR JAPAN BY ARAKI

General Returns From Inspection Tour of Occupied Regions In South

Saying that the War of Greater East Asia has entered a new stage as a result of the unconditional surrender of the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies, General Sadao Araki, former War Minister, full of optimism for Japan's future, emphasized in his interview with the Yomiuri that "now is the time for the Japanese people to turn their attention to domestic problems."

General Araki returned to Tokyo on March 13 after completing the three-month inspection tour of the southern regions which he visited soon after the outbreak of the current historic warfare, says the paper.

"Millions of Asiatic people are already involved in the War of Greater East Asia and the war theater covers one third of the earth, "points out the General, "but no one can predict to what stage the current war will develop, because it is beyond human power to prevent the expansion of the war, once it breaks out.

The war, however, has passed through the period of brilliant military operations and has set in a new stage, namely the economic construction in occupied areas and the crushing of the possible guerilla warfares to be staged by the enemy to interfere with the Japanese economic efforts.

"Up to now the attention of the general public at home has been apt to be monopolized by a continuous stream of news of Japanese victories, but the public will steadily turn its eyes to various problems confronting this country. There are many problems, political, economic and cultural, and some of them seem to be very difficult in solving. Although I firmly believe that the Japanese people will successfully overcome various hardships which they may experience in the future, I wish to urge them to reconsider the position of Japan as a leader of Greater East Asia and the mission assigned to them in guiding the millions of Asiatics.

"First of all, they should cast away all prejudices which they have against other races of East Asia and then reconsider both their strong and weak points. One of the most important problems which must be taken up for this purpose is population, especially the rate of its increase. Efforts should be directed to increase the population and at the same time to improve the quality of the Japanese race. This is a particularly important problem.

"The glorious war results on all fronts are the fruits of fierce training, but the superiority of the Japanese race is understood to have enabled our soldiers to endure the hardships which they may have experienced in the course of training. The most outstanding features of the Japanese people are the superior capacity to absorb foreign culture and then Japonize them. They are also generous and simple-hearted."

CLARK-KERR REACHES POST

New British Ambassador Arrives in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 14.—Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, newly-appointed British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here this afternoon it was disclosed today.

The British Ambassador was accompanied by Major Renauld Schmittlein, of the DeGeullist forces, whose mission is entirely unknown.

GERMAN RADIO TECHNIQUE NEEDS NO IMPROVEMENT

Allegations That Secret British Methods Are Being Copied Ridiculed

Transocean

BERLIN, March 5.—The German radio direction-finding apparatus is quite in order. Germany does not depend on dubious ways to acquire foreign military secrets, competent German quarters declared last night.

The charge had been made abroad that a French high officer had betrayed such French military secrets about radio direction-finding which were in fact a British military weapon secret, to the German forces.

Well-informed German quarters stated in this connection that German radio technique in all its branches had reached such a high degree of perfection that the German apparatus was far superior to similar British and American devices.

It was all the more astonishing, therefore, that the former allies of the French now believed that a French officer could or would betray their so-called new and secret weapons, they asserted.

Iwamura Sees Premier

Michiyo Iwamura, Justice Minister, Saturday morning called on Premier Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence, when the two Government leaders discussed current problems, says Domei.

Patriotic Organization To Propose Institution Of Day of Cooperation

In celebration of the historic and auspicious day when the Five Imperial Oaths were granted by the Emperor Meiji, the Patriotic Organization for National Cooperation on Saturday decided to propose the institution of a "National Cooperation Day," according to Domei. For this purpose, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, and President of the organization and other members of the same body Friday morning paid their respects at Meiji Shrine and pledged themselves to launch upon a grand national movement for a renovation of the Japanese mode of living under wartime conditions. They also held a roundtable conference for the same purpose, at the Japan Youngmen's Club, Aoyama, at 10 o'clock the same morning.

OIKAWA NAMED HEAD OF SHRINE FESTIVAL

Special Ceremonies to Enshrine War Killed Will Be Held On April 23

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa has been appointed chairman of the special spring festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, to be held on April 23, at which officers, men and civilians who sacrificed their lives for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be enshrined, it was announced Sunday.

"It fills me with awe and trepidation that I was appointed the chairman of the special spring festival of the Yasukuni Shrine," said Admiral Oikawa in his interview with the Press, "especially now when the Imperial Forces have been gaining successive victories on all fronts due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor." He also stated that he is firmly resolved to devote his best to fulfil his important duty, purifying mind and body.

The Admiral wished quarters concerned to keep close liaison with the festival committee and to show kindness to those families of the war dead who will come up to Tokyo to attend the festival, explaining that the majority of them will visit the capital for the first time and that they will include many old persons, women and children.

Information Board Scores British Brutality Stories

(Continued From Page 1)

Greater East Asia, Mark Peter, United States representative of the International Red Cross, has remarked that the Japanese are according American war prisoners good treatment. The United States also announced on January 31 that according to reports from Swiss officials, American diplomats and general citizens at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, now occupied by the Japanese troops, are in generally a satisfactory condition. These facts require no further explanation.

"But before making such false accusations, Foreign Secretary Eden should have reflected. In Malaya, inhabitants are incensed at British cruelty in plundering and setting fire at Kuala Lumpur. Other true facts are: In Malaya, Japanese civilian internees were placed right by an oil tank which would surely be the mark for bombing; Indian soldiers fighting for Britain were chained and left at the firing line; the Chungking Consul at Singapore was not allowed to leave for the Netherlands East Indies for fear of the British defeat becoming known to the outside world, more than 100 Burmese, men, women, and children at Pegu Burma were mercilessly massacred, the cruel and inhuman British act of deserting Poland, France, Greece and the Netherlands East Indies which Britain had at first utilized for her own benefit, when the war situation became unfavorable, withdrawing the British forces to safety. How about all these inhuman and cruel acts the British have actually committed?

"Before Eden circulated false reports about the Japanese, he should have thought of such cruel acts by his own people and Government. Furthermore, British acts of atrocity in the past in India, Malaya, Africa, Arabia and other territories are the facts publicly known.

"But the British Government, now in utter consternation, can no longer follow a gentlemanly attitude. Even though it might attempt to separate Germany and Italy from Japan by such false reports, Germany and Italy will never be influenced by them. Already German and Italian newspapers have laughed at such British propaganda. Even neutral countries well know the characteristics of the Japanese people, and also are fully recognizing Japan's position through truthful information from Japan. Thus such false reports will undoubtedly act contrary to Britain's wish and will never be believed by the world.

"On March 12, Premier Hideki Tojo clearly and definitely stated his opinion before the Imperial Diet. Not only did he give room for reflection to Britain, the United States, India, Australia and Chungking, but he also explained Japan's object in an attitude befitting a Samurai. If this address of Premier Tojo is compared with that of Anthony Eden, it is clearly revealed how widely the characteristics and attitudes of the leaders of the two countries differ.

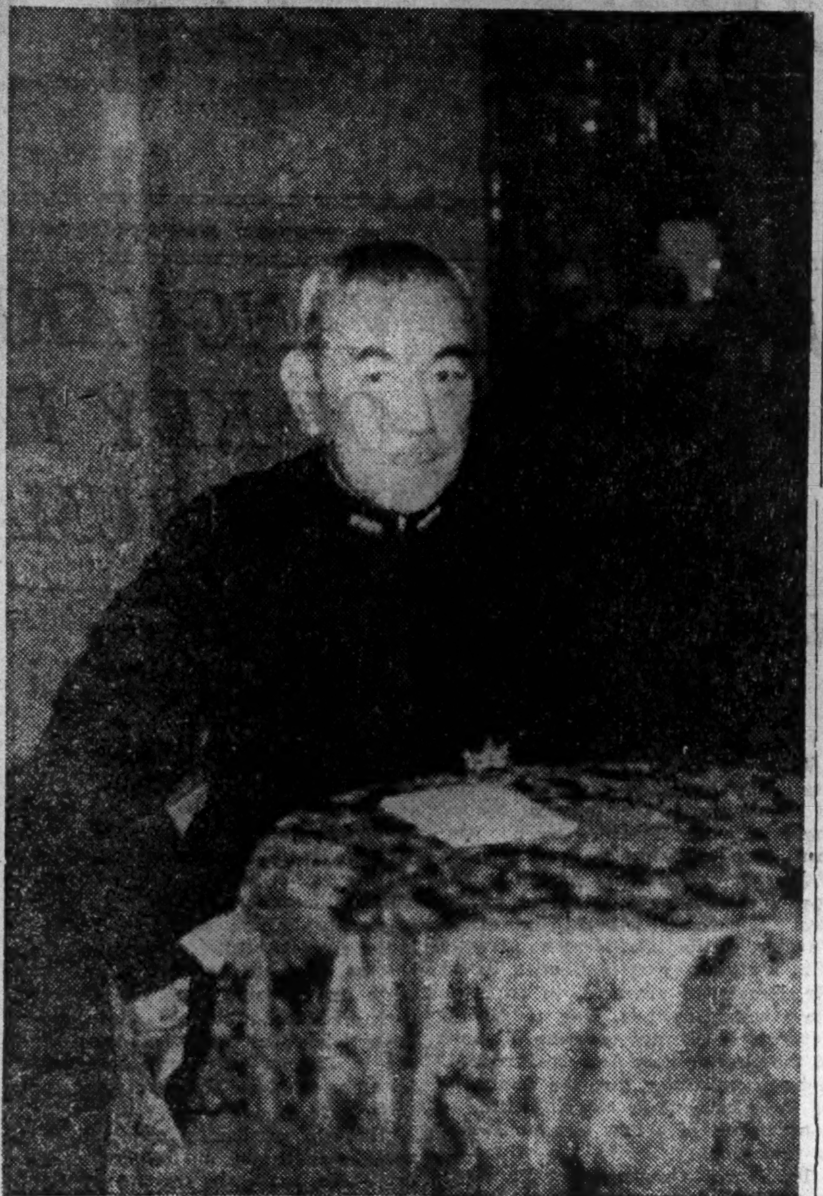
"In conclusion, I desire to address myself to Anthony Eden. The idea that influence can be gained in the world by intrigues is already past. Against the great divine commission of Japan fully based on the noble ideal of Hakko-ichiu, no resistance can be possible. Before the iron force of the divine campaign falls on the United States and Great Britain, they should give up their past ways of scheming and injustice and act in a pentinent manner.

Soviet Army Troops Suddenly Invade Iraq, Says Baghdad Report

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, March 13.—Soviet troops stationed in the southern section of Kurdistan Province, Iran, suddenly crossing the Iran-Iraq frontier, invaded Iraq, on March 11. They are now advancing toward the Khanaqin district, according to a report from Baghdad. The report is not confirmed but is attracting much attention.

Named Yasukuni Festival Head



Admiral Koshiro Oikawa

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

U-BOATS SINK 12 ADDITIONAL SHIPS IN CARIBBEAN SEA

The German High Command has issued a special communique Saturday night following the result of successful operations against enemy shipping by German U-Boats. According to the communique, German submarines have sunk 12 merchantmen, totaling 70,000 tons, including 3 large tankers in waters off West Indies in the Caribbean Sea. The total number of enemy ships sunk since the beginning of operations against enemy ships off the east coast of North America and Central America has been raised to 151 enemy ships, totaling 1,029,000 tons, including 58 large size tankers, displacing a total of 442,000 tons.

According to statements made by authoritative quarters in Berlin in regard to the shipping losses of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, 25 merchantmen totaling 146,000 tons have been sunk by Axis submarines operating off the American coast between the period from March 7th to March 15th. During the same period, one enemy cruiser, one destroyer, one submarine, one patrol boat, and three smaller auxiliary craft were sunk, while in addition, 4 cruisers, 2 submarines, and 5 merchantmen were seriously damaged by U-Boats.

U-BOAT SCARE CREATES PANIC IN VENEZUELA

The action carried out by Axis submarines against enemy shipping in the Caribbean has caused great panic in Venezuela. Hundreds of ships seeking shelter have dashed into all Venezuelan ports and refuse to leave port. According to information reaching here, the crews of some of these ships are demanding more pay and better protections, while others utterly refuse to man the ship in fear of the undersea menace.

Meanwhile, a great number of petrol companies have stopped operating and are discharging their staff and this has caused great confusion and disorder in the port. Some of these disorders were so serious that local police had to be called out in order to maintain order, the report concluded.

NO MORE AMERICAN SHIPS TO TRANSPORT SUPPLIES TO ENGLAND

The United States Shipping Board has decreed that American vessels which are now in the service of England are to be withdrawn from transporting supplies to the British Isles in the near future. These American ships will be used in U.S. inter-coastal service, the report states. This means that the American Government does not intend to sacrifice its ships to supply England with war materials any longer. The recent wholesale sinking of American ships off the United States coast is now being felt by the Yankees and there has been a crying need for more ship bottoms, the report concludes.

QUEEN MARY TORPEDOED IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

According to authoritative quarters here, the former 80,000 ton luxury liner, Queen Mary has been torpedoed in South Atlantic by enemy submarines.

The liner left port for an undisclosed destination with more than 10,000 American and British troops on board. Although her destination was not revealed by the authorities, it is believed that the vessel was heading for Australia via Capetown. Meanwhile, officials in London declined to make any comment in regard to the fate of the liner.

Reich Collections Rise

Transocean

BERLIN, February 27.—Collections on the sixth "Sunday of Sacrifice" of the German people increased by 54 per cent compared with last year's result of the same day. This year's collection for winter relief purposes resulted in 34,800,000 Marks, according to reports so far available, compared with 22,600,000 Marks for the corresponding day of the previous year.

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WAR BROUGHT ABOUT BY STUPID MEDDLING

Noted German Writer Blames Churchill, Roosevelt for Current World Conflagration

Transocean

Writing in a Berlin paper, a noted German Political commentator bitterly attacks President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Premier, as slogan-maker warmongers. His very interesting article reviews the present world war from the time it started as a result of Britain's unwillingness to recognize the German nation's right to live, up to America's entry into the hostilities. "When the world has to contend with the kind of reasoning voiced by President Roosevelt, it is small wonder that the universe is at war," he declares, pointing out that Roosevelt's tireless war-mongering has finally achieved its ultimate result—disaster for the United States. His article follows:

Today a whole world is at war. . . . some countries willingly, others dragged into the conflict against their will and better judgment. The war that started because of Britain's unwillingness to recognize the German nation's right to live has spread its tentacles throughout the four corners of the earth, making peace a memory of better days gone by, leaving the future something not pleasant to contemplate.

Let us go back a bit to the beginning of this awful spectacle . . . let us review briefly the spark that set a world on fire. It all began in Danzig and the Polish Corridor. . . . both abortions of the Treaty of Versailles. Danzig was a German city, taken away from Germany and set up ostensibly as a Free City. But it was free in name only. In reality, it was placed under Polish domination. . . . and this domination was protected by Britain and France. In that city there was a minority problem; but curiously enough, it was the minority that held the power, and the majority was oppressed. The Poles, backed by the British-controlled League of Nations, dictated the government of Danzig; and everywhere the British had a say—the Germans didn't have a chance.

A Justified Demand

A re-born German people quite rightly demanded that Danzig be returned to the Reich. And what was their main argument? why—the very principles enunciated by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. . . . the right of a free people to determine the form of government under which they would live. The people of Danzig wanted to live under German rule, and the Germans comprised 90 per cent of the population of the so-called Free City. But, it seems that the right of self-determination is a very limited proposition, limited to those whom the British and United States Governments consider worthy of emancipation. And the Germans definitely were not considered to be within that category. Like the 380 million Indians straining under the British yoke, the Germans in Danzig were also considered unworthy of self-determination. They were to be dictated to like the slaves of the British Empire. They were to be ruled from Warsaw while England's serfs were ruled from London.

Then there was that other abortion—the Polish Corridor, dividing one part of Germany from the other, making it impossible to go from one quarter of the Reich to the other without first traversing foreign soil with all the inconveniences of customs, immigration and other nuisances and expenses attendant upon foreign travel. Again, with all justice, Germany demanded a corridor through the corridor but this, too, was rejected. The status quo was to be maintained whatever the cost; and because Britain and France believed they could starve out Germany without much effort and with very little fighting, they encouraged the Poles to adopt an adamant stand, pledging all-out, unlimited assistance. So the Poles thumbed their suicide—because England did nothing when the crucial hour arrived.

That was the beginning. England declared war on Germany, and since then has left the fighting to other countries inveigled into the war with promises, pressure and threats. Now the war has changed its aspect. It has become a war of slogans—Democracy, Christianity, Freedom, Independence and Communism—all these things are to be saved. And the chief slogan-makers are President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.

Why Fighting Started

The war in Europe started because England insisted on meddling in affairs that were of no direct concern to her. The war in the Pacific started because Mr. Roosevelt insisted on meddling in affairs that were of no concern to him or the United States. In Europe, it was Danzig and the Polish Corridor. In the Pacific, it was the joint defense pact between Japan and French Indo-China. Those are the basic causes of the war that has now engulfed the world.

Slogan-makers don't have to be consistent. They can't because they have to adjust their slogans to suit prevailing circumstances. How else can men like Roosevelt and Churchill condemn Bolshevism one day and praise it the next? How else can they demand that all countries guarantee the "four freedoms" one day and then proclaim shortly thereafter that the "four freedoms" do not apply to India and that they do not have to be observed in the Soviet Union.

How do the slogan-makers work? On December 1, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said . . . and I quote: "News of the Soviet naval and military bombings within Finnish territory has come as a profound shock to the Government and people of the United States." . . .

On February 10, 1940, in an address to the National Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress, President Roosevelt declared. "That American sympathy is 98 per cent with the Finns in their effort to stave off invasion of their own soil is by now axiomatic. That America wants to help them by lending or giving money to them to save their own lives also is axiomatic by now. . . . The Soviet Union, as a matter of practical fact, known to you and to all the world, is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world . . . and it has invaded a neighbor so infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet Union."

Abrupt Change in Policy

Thus spoke Mr. Roosevelt, the slogan-maker in 1940. On July 11, 1941, the same Mr. Roosevelt sent the following message to Comrade Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet. . . . "The American people abhor armed aggression. They are bound with strong ties of historic friendship to the Russian people. It is therefore only natural that they are observing with sympathy and admiration the valiant struggle which the Russian people are waging at the present time in self-defense. On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, as well as on my own behalf, I thank you for your friendly greetings. I extend best wishes for yourself and for the welfare and success of the Russian people." . . .

The President then sent a demand to Finland, calling on the Finns to lay down their arms immediately . . . because their fight against the Soviet aggressor constituted a menace to the security of the United States!

When the world has to contend with that kind of reasoning, is it any wonder, then, that the whole world is at war? Any conflict anywhere is America's . . . or to be more specific, Mr. Roosevelt's. And his tireless war-mongering finally has achieved its ultimate result. Having provoked Germany, Italy and Japan at every quarter and on every occasion . . . he has finally succeeded in bringing disaster upon the United States . . . upon the entire Western Hemisphere, and his satellite states in South and Central America, forced to declared war, still do not know what they are supposed to be fighting for . . . except for a slogan manufactured by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Zamboanga Forts Ablaze

By keeping up his futile resistance against Japan's mighty armed forces, the enemy will only suffer the more, at the same time bringing misery and the horrors of war to the millions of peace loving non-combatants who have their homes in the southern areas. The Imperial Forces have gained mastery of the sea and air in all areas in the Greater East Asia Sphere and those enemy strongholds which are still holding out are assured of a speedy doom as they cannot expect reinforcements now that the Japanese have gained control of practically all key points. The above picture gives a vivid example of what the still resisting enemy is tasting. It shows the coastal fortifications of Zamboanga, Mindanao (P. I.) in flames following a bombardment by Imperial Navy units. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

VON PAPEN ATTACKERS TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL

Full Results of Investigation of Assault on Ambassador to Be Released Soon

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Wilhelmstrasse on Friday, in answering inquiries of foreign newspaper representatives, expressed expectations that the results of the investigation of the attempt on the life of the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, will shortly be published at Ankara.

It is also expected that soon thereafter those responsible for the attempt will be placed on trial. Furthermore, it is learned that already numerous details of the results of the investigation have been received in Berlin. Berlin points out that the entire affair gained a particular interest through the fact that the semi-official Soviet organ "Izvestia" in an arrogant manner endeavored to put the blame for this crime on the Germans.

In this connection the Wilhelmstrasse declares that the trial will show at which consulate one of those responsible for the attempt was arrested. Berlin quarters expressed their hope that the sensational result of the investigation of the attempt on the life of the German Ambassador will also be made available to the public.

Air-Raid Cellars Ordered

Transocean

ANKARA, March 3.—All new buildings in Turkey must henceforth be provided with air-raid cellars, according to a decree issued today by the Ministry of the Interior. The decree further lays down that, in all large Turkish cities, public air-raid cellars must be constructed at the cost of the State to replace "splinter shelters" now in existence.

Italy Honors German Ace

Transocean

ROME, March 1.—Captain Muencheberg, commander of a German pursuit squadron, has been decorated with the Italian Gold Medal for Bravery. He is the first German officer to receive the decoration. The King-Emperor sent the German officer this "Medaglie d'Oro al Valor Militari sul Campo" with an accompanying letter, in which he expressed appreciation of Captain Muencheberg's bravery, mentioning his 20 air victories which he scored over the Mediterranean, in addition to 23 he scored previously on other battle fronts.

Swiss Feel Power Lack

Transocean

BERNE, February 28.—All hot water boilers which are electrically heated must be switched off owing to a great shortage of electric power, according to a decree issued covering the whole of Switzerland. Only homes with children under the age of one may use such boilers during the weekend.

HITLER'S 'MEIN KAMPF' STILL PROVES BEST SELLER

7 Millionth Copy Mark Reached—Translated Into All Modern Languages

Transocean

BERLIN, February 27.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's best seller, "Mein Kampf," today reached its seven millionth mark, it was stated in the publishers' Almanac Der Greif.

Such a big edition in so short a time stands without equal in the history of books. The first edition appeared on July 18, 1925. The second edition had to be printed in the same year. Twenty-three thousand copies were sold by 1929.

Then a great demand set in. Sixty-two thousand copies were sold in 1940 and 80,000 in 1932. Later the demand for the Fuehrer's book increased considerably.

In 1933 the edition was increased by 1,182,000 copies, in 1934 and 1935 by 350,000 copies each and constantly increased in the following year until from 1939 on it amounted annually to a million copies.

"Mein Kampf" has been translated into almost all the modern languages and all rank among the best sellers abroad.

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JAPAN GAINED MUCH BY STUDYING ENGLISH

Was One Cause of Outstanding Victories Over Allies Says Professor

The great energy expended by the Japanese people in the past on the study of the English language, which has been an object of adverse criticism in some Japanese quarters, was by no means wasted or useless, writes Dr. Kojiro Sugimori, a professor of the Waseda University, in the Hochi. Through the study of the English language, the Japanese people did their best to acquaint themselves fully with conditions in Britain and the United States, whereas the British and American peoples have made no attempt to study the Japanese language on any effectual scale. Herein lies one cause of the defeat of Britain and the United States in the present War of Greater East Asia. They were too conceited to take the trouble to study Japan and appreciate her true worth. One who has no adequate knowledge of the true merits of one's adversary is sure to be defeated in war, the Professor declares.

The Japanese people absorbed Chinese culture through the study of the Chinese language and classics, and this has contributed greatly to the advance of this country. While Japan who has digested Chinese culture is growing more and more prosperous, China herself is in a bad state. Through the medium of the English language, Japan has gained an intimate knowledge of things British and American, and now Britain and the United States, unable to withstand Japan's vigorous advance, are lowering their flags.

Strong Individuality

Japan has a strong individuality of her own, and Chinese culture absorbed and assimilated by a nation of Japan's strong individuality is no longer Chinese culture in its original form and this also applies to Japan's absorption of Buddhist culture. There is something very strikingly Japanese about Buddhist culture absorbed in Japanese culture. Not that Buddhist culture in its original form is bad, but that Buddhist culture which Japan has made her own has a valuable raison d'etre of its own. The same result ought to issue from Japan's absorption and digestion of Anglo-Saxon culture or any other culture of foreign origin, the Professor says.

At the same time, Professor Sugimori urges the necessity of disseminating things Japanese in the world. He declares that the Netherlands East Indies has now fallen into Japanese hands and Burma is about to meet with the same fate. The 70,000,000 Indonesians in the Netherlands East Indies, like the Burmese people are to be emancipated by Japan from the yoke under which they have groaned for many years, and it is incumbent upon them to cooperate with Japan, as peoples within the Greater East Asia Sphere, under Japan's leadership. They are not Japan's enemies; they are peoples whom Japan has saved from the cruel hands of their enemy. The same thing may with equal justice be said of the Indian people.

For the purpose of achieving the grand and worthy object which Japan is pursuing, Professor Sugimori says, there is an increasing need for developing the Japanese language. All possible means must be devised in order to disseminate the Japanese language all over the world. Not only the Japanese language but Japanese food and cookery must be alike disseminated in the world. Japanese cookery has its merits and demerits, of course, and defects must be removed and improvement carried out where it is needed. It is very necessary to bring about a new state of things wherein Japanese cookery can be had anywhere in the world, to say nothing of all parts of Greater East Asia, the Professor asserts.

DANES COPE SUCCESSFULLY WITH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

No Further Rationing of Foodstuffs Necessary Say Competent Officials

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 11.—Danish economic problems are being tackled with great zeal and tenacity, and are being solved despite all difficulties.

A recent survey by competent quarters has ascertained that a further rationing of foodstuffs will not be necessary, and that the present rationing scheme compares favorably with that in some other countries.

No change is planned in the production plans of the Danish textile industry. Lower-priced standard clothing will be reserved for people with smaller incomes, while the rest of the population will have to buy higher-priced clothing, which most of them, in any case, will probably prefer.

No textile rationing is planned, at least for the present. Also, it is not intended to ration meat and bacon, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Von Papen Contributes

Transocean

ANKARA, March 4.—The German Ambassador to Turkey, Colonel Franz von Papen, has donated 1,000 Turkish pounds to the civilian relief fund. The Wali of Ankara has acknowledged the receipt of the sum in a cordial letter to the Ambassador.

Today's Sports

SKATING—ICE HOCKEY

1st day of the 3 day Kanto Skating and Hockey championships at Sanno and Shibaura rinks. Skating at Sanno Hotel rink from 8 a.m. Hockey at Shibaura rink, Shiba ward, 10:30 a.m.

On White Plains of Northern Front

Despite the below-zero weather, Japanese soldiers on the northern snow-covered front are daily engaged in fierce and intense maneuvers. Numerous heavy tanks also take part in the sham battle, giving the maneuvers a grim semblance of a real war. Like the men who are fighting on the southern front, these men too are brave and fearless. Left: Fully-equipped ski unit going through target practise. Right: Tanks tearing over the slippery northern plains of Manchoukuo. (Censored by War Ministry).

DAILY EXPRESS EXPOSES CORRUPTION IN ADMIRALTY

Paper Bares How Well Known Industrialist Bought Contracts With Bribes

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—By mere accident a case of corruption in the British Admiralty was discovered, the central figure of which, according to the London Daily Express, is David Rowan, one of the best known industrialists of Liverpool.

As a staunch Conservative he was elected to the City Council of Liverpool and was to be put up as a parliamentary candidate since he had given substantial sums to the Conservative Party.

In view of his good relations with the Conservative Party Board and leading men of the Churchill Cabinet, he succeeded in obtaining big contracts from the Admiralty.

Rowan had closest connections with the high officials and employes of the Admiralty and with their help was able to misappropriate gigantic amounts.

With the greatest coolness he used credits, for furnishing his palatial houses and for buying a luxurious yacht, which the Admiralty had lavishly placed at his disposal for armament purposes.

By bribing the officials in question he further succeeded in getting some younger members of his family and his relatives free from military service.

AXIS STUDENTS MEET

Komori Represents Japan in Germany At Conference

Transocean

SALZBURG, March 2.—The first meeting of German, Italian and Japanese students' organizations was held here yesterday on the invitation of the German student leader, Dr. Scheel.

Japan was represented by Professor Komori, and Italy, by National Counselor Deste.

It was decided to strengthen mutual relations and work for victory of the common cause.

Regular meetings of the students' organizations will be held in the future, the next one to be in Italy.

An invitation will be extended to the representatives of students of other European and non-European nations to attend the meeting, according to another decision.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN RIO

Police Compelled to Fire Shots to Subdue Rioters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 13.—According to reports from Rio de Janeiro, students and persons in the Brazilian capital today continued anti-Axis demonstrations which began Thursday before Axis embassies, stores and restaurants.

The Brazilian police were forced to fire shots into the air in order to disperse the crowds, the report added.

THIEVES MAKE BIG HAUL

London Gets Jolt as Large Quantities Of Eggs Stolen

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—A large part of the eggs held in readiness for sale on ration tickets during the weekend which totaled 45,000, has been stolen, according to reports received here from London.

The theft has caused a sensation and the police are working feverishly to catch the thieves.

The press is demanding that the culprits be ruthlessly punished and requests the re-introduction of flogging as a punishment for crimes like this.

The papers have also published a letter by the Minister of Supply, Lord Woolton, which states that theft or black market trading can be wiped out only by severe penitentiary terms and the introduction of flogging.

NOT BANKING ON FRENCH

Welles Denies U-Boats Getting Supplies From Colonies

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—Sumner Welles, U.S. Under-Secretary of State, at a press conference yesterday denied American press reports that German submarines operating off the American coast were getting their fuel supplies in French possessions in the Western Hemisphere, a Washington report said last night.

Mr. Welles said official investigations proved beyond doubt that these press reports were untrue.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 4)

say "No" without blushing, and to be "strongkneed," in diplomacy, that is, we are learning to play with foreigners at their own games. But this is an acquired art, not an inherent or inherited characteristic from Old Japan. And this is true only as regards a limited number of people, for the great majority of the Japanese are still shackled with the old-time foible of shrinking from the ordeal of saying "No." The famous story about the shy maiden in the humble cottage of Musashino who, when asked by Ota Dokan for the loan of a straw rain coat, answered by presenting a spray of yamabuki blossoms, is still considered as very pretty. It betokens the heart of gold that sorrows at its inability to do a kindly service and hates to use the ugly words of refusal.

We are fairly caught now in one of those topics of absorbing human interest on which when we have said everything we have to say we still feel there is everything to say, and we will close by citing one example of good manners culled from the inexhaustible Chanoyu treasury.

Tadaoki's Failure

Hosokawa Tadacki, son of Yusai, already referred to, in his declining years, just before his departure home, sent a message to Yorinori, Lord of Kii, through Watanabe Naotsuna, a retainer in his Lordship's service, requesting the favor of viewing Kyodo's calligraphic scroll owned by him, as it was probably his last chance of ever seeing it.

"Nothing is easier" was the courteous response received, and a special tea party was promised to afford the opportunity Tadaoki had requested.

On the appointed day Tadaoki came, full of expectation, but was disappointed to find, instead of Kyoda's scroll, another by priest Seisetsu, hung in the alcove of the tea room, which was of a congratulatory character befitting a joyous occasion. However, Tadaoki kept silence, but when the party was over and he was proceeding along the corridor toward the door, the voice of Naotsuna from behind asked him to stop. "May I convey my master's message?" said he. "Our master today, in spite of your previous note did not hang the scroll requested, for he was loathe to believe this occasion would be the last chance of ever receiving you; but that he hopes to have this pleasure repeated many times in the future, so he had hung another scroll as a token of his congratulations on your happy homegoing. However, if you particularly wish to see that scroll, here it is and we will adjourn to the next room and see it." And he placed before Tadaoki a box containing the scroll. Tadaoki was deeply touched. "What an awful ass I was!" he confessed, "not to have perceived his Lordship's tender thoughtfulness. No, I will forego the treat this time, but as he bids, will come back again and again, reserving the privilege of enjoying Kyodo at some future time when I shall be in a fitter state to do so."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, March 15

NICHI NICHI—Welcome Manchoukuo Envoy
YOMIURI—Chungking After Burma Road Closed
CHUGAI—Renovation of Foreign Policy
KOKUMIN—U.S. Armament Program
MIYAKO—Chungking and Australia
HOCHI—Amalgamation of Sport Organizations

Welcome Manchoukuo Envoy

NICHI NICHI

In celebrating the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the State of Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo realized the support and help given by the Imperial Court, Government and people of Japan for the establishment and development of the new nation, and decided to despatch Premier Chang Ching-hui as a special envoy to express thanks to Japan. Premier Chang Ching-hui and his party already left Hsinking Wednesday and arrived at Kobe Sunday.

The ten years of Manchoukuo were full of difficulties, but the birth of the State marked the first step for East Asia to give up the former tendency of depending on Europe and America. It has further stimulated Germany and Italy to rise against the forces maintaining status quo.

Japan supported Manchoukuo full-heartedly, while Manchoukuo placed complete confidence in Japan. The firm conviction that the two countries share the same destiny has greatly strengthened the domestic structure.

Manchoukuo exists because of Japan, and Japan is also strengthened in establishing the Great East Asia new order because of Manchoukuo's progress. As the British and Americans who attempted to enslave East Asia are now rapidly being removed, the structure of the Greater East Asia is steadily taking form.

Manchoukuo that was born ten years ago has now become a great force in East Asia, and its economic share in Japan's southern operations is great while its political and military share in stabilizing the northern region is equally important.

The friendly cooperation of Japan and Manchoukuo must be regarded as the foundation of the new order of Greater East Asia. On the present occasion of the arrival of the special envoy from Manchoukuo, we pay great respect to the glorious development made by Manchoukuo in these ten years and we desire to welcome heartily Premier Chang Ching-hui and his party and at the same time realize the important role the State of Manchoukuo is playing under the present world situation.

Chungking After Burma Road Closed

YOMIURI

General Archibald Wavell said to newspapermen on March 13 at New Delhi that the fall of Rangoon was a greater loss than the fall of Singapore, as the loss of Rangoon had not only given Japan a base of operation into India, but also completely closed the supply route to Chungking.

The Burma road was the only means of communications with the outside world for Chungking. Before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, almost twenty ships of more than 10,000 tons each came to Rangoon from New York, via Cape Town and Colombo, carrying gasoline, railway materials, transportation materials and other necessities, every month. Those were sent to Chungking via Kunming. With the fall of Rangoon this supply route is entirely closed.

Owen Lattimore, upon returning to the United States, said that with the closing of the Burma route, the systematized resistance of Chungking would last only less than one year. Now what step would Chungking take? There are only two ways possible. One is to restore friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and to open a new route to obtain supplies from the Soviets. The second is the opening of a new route to India.

Despite the very unfavorable developments, Chungking is stubbornly planning to continue anti-Japanese resistance with the cooperation of the British Empire and the United States. It is now necessary for Japan to have stronger determination to carry out a thorough annihilation of the Chungking regime, without entertaining any wishful hope.

Renovation of Foreign Policy

CHUGAI

Needless to say, by the fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, into Japanese hands and by the Japanese landing on New Guinea in the face of the enemy, both India and Australia are now in a serious position.

We believe that leaders of Britain and the United States inwardly are extremely exasperated at the swift progress of Japanese military operations. In view of the fact that Japanese Forces within only three months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have achieved such remarkable war results, it is clear that Japanese Forces further will achieve great war results in the future along the lines of previous war plans.

Even while military operations progress smoothly, however, we should not neglect an important nature of foreign policy.

Nevertheless, although in wartime the fact that diplomatic activities are for some time at a standstill cannot be helped, there is no justified reason why diplomacy also should be in that condition. We must continue to put forth our utmost diplomatic efforts on all occasions.

We see that Britain and the United States are doing their utmost diplomatically to cover up their defeats in battles.

Apart from their success or failure, it is enough for us to know that their diplomatic activities are not stagnant.

We should have realized the role of diplomacy in our relations with India and Australia. We can say the same also concerning Chungking and the Soviet Union.

In short, we think that in parallel with the smooth progress of military operations, active diplomacy is necessary.

U.S. Armament Program

KOKUMIN

The question of taking the offensive against Japan now is a much discussed topic in the United States. It seems like much also about nothing, however.

The utter lack of conviction in the United States to assume the offensive against Japan is evidenced in a radio speech by President Roosevelt in which the Chief Executive declared that "what is most urgent now is construction of armament, without which America cannot fight. Furthermore, we lack shipping facilities."

True, the Roosevelt Administration now is frantically engaged in a large-scale armament program with the support of Congress.

We cannot but doubt, however, whether it would be possible to materialize such a huge armament program passed by the Congress of such a liberalistic as well as individualistic country as the United States.

It is doubtful, therefore, whether the United States will be able to take an offensive stand several years in the future as it desires.

The armament program will cost the United States more than half of its income. Besides, the program disregards the need of machinery, resources and labor which are lacking in the American nation.

Although the Roosevelt Administration is trying to put United States economy on a complete war footing, it must be remembered that coordination between capital and labor is subject to hitches. Furthermore, the armament program will be hampered by the shortage of vital resources such as copper, iron aluminum, manganese, magnesium, tin and rubber.

In short, the armament program aims firstly at building up the fighting spirit of the United States nation, secondly, letting the British nation have hopes, false as they may be, thirdly, giving moral assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, and fourthly, to use the Soviet Union as a cat's paw.

Chungking and Australia

MIYAKO

The fall of Rangoon means the closing of the Burma road; the closing of the Burma road means the utter isolation of Chungking. Plans are said to have been discussed for opening new routes of supply via India, but such new routes could not be constructed in two or three years. Even if such routes are constructed, how does Chungking expect to obtain food, arms, and munitions? Chiang Kai-shek himself may be able to exist, by further retreating to the interior, but how about his numerous followers? It is the height of folly to depend on the undependable.

What step Chungking will take next? Then how Australia will act now? These are the most urgent problems of today.

Amalgamation of Sport Organizations

HOCHI

Budo or military arts will be hereafter placed under the joint supervision of the Welfare, Education, War, Navy and Home Ministries, while Tai-iku or physical culture will be under the control of the Welfare and Education Ministries. Various organizations of budo will be unified under the Dai-Nippon Butoku Kai and those of athletics and physical culture will be controlled by the Dai-Nippon Tai-iku Kai.

While political, economic, cultural and other sections of the people's activity have already been unified under the Government control, the Budo and physical culture facilities had not been hitherto placed under a unified control. Such activities were left to free development. But finally they are now placed under the unified control of the Government.

But if Budo and Tai-iku are placed under bureaucratic control, it may become difficult to spread the spirit of Budo and physical culture among the people. It is necessary to respect the opinion of experienced persons who have long undertaken such activities. It is desirable that the Government and public should cooperate in actually controlling budo and tai-iku, so that the best result may be obtained.

KANTO SKATERS VIE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Scramble for Hockey Supremacy to Be Fought at Shibaura Rink

Bringing together some of the leading skaters and hockey teams of Kanto, the Kanto Open Skating and hockey championships will get under way today and continue for three days at the Sanno and Shibaura skating rinks.

The scramble for hockey supremacy will be fought at the Shibaura rink, with eight teams representing the cream of college and independent sixes open fire from 11 a.m. And the skaters will vie for honors at the Sanno rink starting with the school events from 8 a.m.

Among the eight contending hockey outfits will be the pucksters from Meiji university, the national and collegiate champions the last two years. And also the Mazada six, year in and year out, the top aggregation of the independents. Others are, Waseda, St. Paul's, Hosei, Chuo, Keio and the Asahi independents.

The finals in the skating and hockey matches will be held at the Shibaura rink on the last day, with the hockey match scheduled for 4:00 p.m. and the skating at 6:00 p.m.

Program of events at Shibaura rink follows:

TODAY

10:30 a.m.—Opening ceremony
11:00 a.m.—St. Paul's vs. Waseda
1:00 p.m.—Asahi vs. Hosei
3:00 p.m.—Chuo vs. Keio
5:00 p.m.—Meiji vs. Mazada

TUESDAY
(Semi-finals)

2:00 p.m.—Winners of 1st vs. 2nd tilts
4:00 p.m.—Winners of 3rd vs. 4th tilts

WEDNESDAY

4:00 p.m.—Finals. Hockey
6:00 p.m.—Finals. Skating (Free style)

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Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Monday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk. "The Pioneers" Enterprises in the South Seas," by Dr. Eijiro Honjo.
7:30 "National Resolution."
8:00 News; Music: Chamber music, "String Quartet in D Major ('Larks')" (Haydn); Piano and Orchestra, "Piano Concerto in D Major" (Haydn).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Dialogue and Phonofilm on "The Train," by Goro Okada and others.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Chorus.
1:00 Narration: "Travel Account on Germany and Italy" (W. Yamada), by Announcer Oshima.
1:30 Talk, "Leading Little Nation," by Arata Yorida.
2:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Talk on "Mitami Ware," or "We, the Subjects," by Beiho Takashima.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Female Education in Wartime," by Hideko Inoue.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama "Boy Tank Soldiers," by Mokuba Dramatic Group.
6:30 Talk, "Burma's Rice and Cotton," by Shibasaburo Hidejima.
8:00 Military Hour: Naniwabushi.
9:00 News; Narration; Violin solo by Suehiko Watanabe: "Kojo no Tsuki" (R. Taki), "Minuet" (Mozart) and "Minuet" (Boccherini).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Saigon, French Indo-China.

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HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1942

Figures in the Superlative

The United States, self-elected Midas of the universe, has for one hundred and fifty years been feeding its people the notion of America's supremacy premised on the limitless natural resources of the country and the alleged superiority of the American mind. In this cult of self-worship, the accident of geography and geology as well as the significant enrichment of American life rendered by the contributions of foreign culture and ideas have been completely ignored. Although the world in general loves to deal in superlatives, the United States has gone so far as to claim them all.

Such customary egotism carried over into the field of wartime propaganda has proved to be unhealthy for both the Americans and their allies. America's vaunted production, her two ocean navy, and her flying fortresses have all been shown for what they are worth, namely, nothing as far as usefulness to her allies is concerned. The record from Pearl Harbor to Rangoon, down through Singapore as far south as the Netherlands East Indies attests to this fact.

It has taken Japan only three brief months to expose America's bragging insolence and lies. The stark events of the Greater East Asia War have laid bare, belatedly for the unsuspecting masses of the Allied countries, the dearth of the virtues claimed by the Power that was. The world is now witnessing the exposure of the core of mediocrity which lies beneath the flimsy veneer of modern American civilization.

For one hundred and fifty years the bubble of titanic America has been allowed to swell with the same sort of empty air now being released over the American radio broadcasts. For eighty long years since Commodore Perry thundered his way into Uraga, the hiss of that obnoxious air has been endured by Japan. When the end to that patience came, as it was finally bound to come, Japanese soldiers, technicians, engineers, and military strategists burst the bubble of America's might with complete thoroughness. Japan has proved beyond all doubt that social, political, and scientific progress is not and never has been the monopoly of the United States.

It may be recalled that immediately prior to the conflict, President Roosevelt disregarded the more sober thinking elements in Congress to issue a preface to his subsequent declaration of war by contending that America was ready to defend her conception of freedom anywhere and at any time. A self-deluding American naval analyst exclaimed as late as August, 1941: "Our navy is strong enough now, and more than strong enough to face the combined navies of the totalitarian Powers." Dissatisfied with this boast alone, he added: "Indeed, the net result might well be the emergence of the United States as the foremost sea Power of our time." And the Axis leaders were expected to spend sleepless nights worrying over these challenges.

The Pearl Harbor disaster is a characteristic consequence of the fatuous American leadership of this type. Instead of teaching a lesson, however, this calamity which crippled the United States' naval forces in the Pacific apparently only inspired the Washington officials to roll out more boastful figures, meaningless figures for a war in some indefinite future time. President Roosevelt gathered his herd around his rapidly cooling fireside on Washington's birthday to recite his most tantalizing piece. It will be 60,000 warplanes this year, 125,000 next year; 45,000 tanks this year and 75,000 in 1943; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns this year and 25,000 more the following year; 8,000,000 tons of naval and merchant ships this year and another 10,000,000 tons in 1943. These will alter the trend of the war, ran the rhyme of numerals.

Figures, however, will not fight. Despite these impressive statistics, the continuing Japanese victories serve as irrefutable reply to President Roosevelt and his submissive followers that the armed forces and productive strength of the United States will continue to be stopped during the remainder of this year, in 1943, and in every other year.

President Roosevelt's figures are not and never have been a cure for America's abundant ills, most of which have been created by the present administration. America's political structure is such as to breed anarchy, where patronage rules over ability, and a hodge-podge of distended bureaus defies systemization. Those who may lose a political job through the introduction of efficiency can always raise the cry of regimentation and usurpation of power.

Another source of America's ills is her recurrent labor strikes. The appeal to the Revolutionary spirit of 1776 and other White House devices to arouse patriotism have failed to interest the workers of America. Some of the recent strikes have even assumed the proportions of a minor civil war, requiring the strong arm of the military forces to bring about some semblance of peace and order.

Figures originally intended to overawe the Axis are now a nightmare hounding the 130,000,000 confused American taxpayers. Signs of inevitable inflation have already loomed on the horizon, and even President Roosevelt, in his address commemorating the beginning of the ninth year of the New Deal, saw fit to confess his personal concern over the danger.

The much publicized American way of life is destined for the grave with an unprecedented rise in living costs and glaring shortages in civilian goods. As a by-product of President Roosevelt's poor mathematics, the American public is about to be slapped resoundingly with the highest tax bill in the nation's history, a tax bill totaling $27,000,000,000. The Chief Executive was given two previous terms in which to improve the nation's financial condition, but now in his third term he has responded by burdening his people with an additional debt. The President has squandered 50 billions of dollars during the past eight years and now he proposes to spend half that sum again in a single year beginning this July. Steeped in failure, he continues to drag his people still further into the mire of bankruptcy.

"Columbia, the gem of the ocean," is rapidly losing its lustre. Civilian cars, tires, refrigerators, typewriters, and silk goods have become only a memory.

The myth of American invulnerability is also fading fast. The pressing question which is being asked by America's war production experts is: "Where and in what manner will the United States be able to replenish its rapidly depleting stocks of Manila hemp, mica, quinine, camphor, high grade oil, bauxite, rubber, tin, silk, and tungsten?"

Figures—tremendous figures—the boast of America, have become the plaguing nightmare of the forty-eight states.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Good Manners

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

In the eyes of many foreigners there must be something ludicrous about the way the Japanese "respect," even "worship" inanimate things, the mere handiwork of fellow mortals. To the Japanese the lack of such "respect" on the part of Europeans does seem extraordinary. Every Japanese visitor in London has experienced, I suppose, a peculiar sensation akin to a shock when he saw at the Tower of London the Crown Jewels exhibited in what must seem to him a very casual fashion. The King's crown and his sceptre and other precious Coronation paraphernalia are there displayed in full view in a commonplace cabinet, almost within reach of spectators walking round the show. Nothing of the kind could be imagined in Japan. If any Imperial treasures of corresponding importance were ever publicly shown, people would be allowed to view them only at a respectful distance with their "hats off"

As Kabuki Interprets

In the typical classic drama of the West the plot often revolves on a beautiful princess or the prize of a kingdom, or a treasure of matchless beauty or value, but in Japan every theatergoer knows that many old dramas center round a family heirloom—the loss of it through misfortune or carelessness and its happy recovery. It generally happens that a man responsible for the loss either commits harakiri or is himself murdered by the villain who is at the same time the robber. Therefore, his son starts on a weary wandering in search of the lost property and of revenge, and it eventually leads to the gay quarters in Yedo where develops a bright scene of wine, song and love-making.

Here he finds at once his own love and his revenge. For it is the girl whom he loves that knows where the treasure is; it is in the hands of the villain—the other man—who is actually obtruding his unwelcome attentions on her. So with her help our hero recovers the treasure and takes his revenge, and the story ends with his happy restoration in his Lord's favor and his own marriage. The treasure which was the cause of all this ado is very often a sword made by some famous swordsmith, a picture, a teacup, or an incense-burner, even a piece of paper—a shikishi containing a little verse in Fujiwara Sadaiye's handwriting, popularly called "Teike no Shikishi."

Hate to Say 'No'

If "respect" for things was so assiduously inculated, no effort was spared to cultivate the art of good manners toward one's fellow creatures. Indeed it has almost reached its acme of perfection in Chanoyu, which may be defined as the Cult of Perfect Manners. Cultivation of taste is, of course, a very large part of this cult, but its fundamental principles are those of humanity—kindness flowing from the depths of the human heart.

So much emphasis has been placed on the humanitarian duties and on the law of kindness toward others that it has begotten a sort of moral pusillanimity, or a fearfulness of hurting other persons' feelings. This is one of the peculiar heritages from Old Japan which cannot have escaped the notice of foreign writers. Arthur Lloyd writing on Japanese characteristics over 30 years ago says: "It is hard at times to resist a smile when one sees a Japanese beating round the bush before he tells you some trivial thing which he is afraid will not please you." He was perfectly right, and will still be right, in suggesting that the Japanese are the people most unwilling to give pain to other persons' feelings. They are incorrigible Yes-sayers.

In fact there is no term in Japanese lexicon exactly corresponding to the short and snappy "No." Of course, there are words or phrases with which to deny a statement or contradict a proposition, but as these savor of refusal or dissension, and consequently impoliteness, even rudeness, are very sparingly used, being reserved for the occasion of paternal remonstrance as when rebuking one's children or servants or controversy with determined adversaries. In ordinarily polite conversation, as between friends, neighbors, etc., the monosyllabic "No" is assiduously avoided, except, of course, in modest references to oneself, as when making such remarks: "No, I am not hurt"; "No, I don't mind it at all."

Dokan And The Girl

Yes, we ought to beat round the bush somewhat if thereby we may avoid hurting people's feelings, and this is at least the Japanese way of thinking; it is better than blurting out with brutal frankness such snappy words, "No, it is impossible—Nothing doing—There's an end of it—Excuse me—good-bye!"

It must be acknowledged, however, that Japanese manners are changing somewhat, thanks to foreign intercourse. Many of us are learning to

(Continued on Page 3)

STEADY EFFORTS MADE ON TELEVISION IN REICH

Analyzes Developments of Past; Further Improvement Seen

The development of television in recent years has made rapid progress. Today, television is no longer an experimental wonder. It can be called a technical achievement, firmly established in the public life of several countries. In Germany, for instance, television was publicly installed in 1934, when at the Great Radio Exhibition of that year the first domestic television receivers were displayed. Since then the German public has taken an increasing interest in television and its further improvement.

As often in the course of such developments first preparatory work was done a long time before commercial exploitation began. For more than a full generation experiments of all sorts were carried out until television made its first public appearance. A good example of the steady progress which the development of television made in the workshops and laboratories of an individual manufacturing company is the official record of Telefunken, Germany. A brief extract from this record, in which small-scale initial experiments will be omitted, follows:

Wireless Picture Transmission

1924: Experimental wireless picture transmission in accordance with the system invented by Professor Karolus. Scanning and recomposing of still pictures was done by "Nipkow" discs. These are round, rotating discs with a number of scanning holes arranged on a spiral curve. A "Kerr" photoelectric cell was used for light intensity evaluation.

1925: Wireless picture transmission over distances such as Berlin-Leipzig, Berlin-Vienna, Berlin-Rome.

1926: Preparatory experiments by Professor Schroeter with directional ultra short-wave television transmission. These experiments can be considered the first important step from long distance still picture transmission to short distance television, i.e. moving picture transmission.

1927: Return to the Karolus-system. This system was now also used for television on account of the favorable results obtained with still picture transmission through this system.

1928: First public demonstration of "Telefunken-Karolus" and "Mihaly" television experiments during the Great German Radio Exhibition. On this occasion the transmission of movie films and projection slides was shown with quite satisfactory light intensity. The size of the pictures was 8×8 centimeters, the number of picture lines being 96. On this occasion already larger televised pictures were shown. A projection size of 1×1 meters was made possible through the use of a "Weiller" scanning wheel with 96 mirrors. The well-known flicker-free "Mechau"-cinema-projector operating on the continuous - motion - of - the - film, dark-free projection principle was used for movie-film-television.

Important Step

1929: The important step from movie-film-television to direct television was taken. Mirror-wheel scanning was used for the transmission of the view of living persons in action.

1930: The step from direct, wire bound television to wireless television was taken by successfully transmitting the living picture of persons in action through a 70 meter short-wave transmitter from Nauen to Geltow.

1931: After various experiments with all sorts of light sources and scanning devices a decision was finally reached to adopt the gas-filled electronic tube with fluorescent screen for this purpose. Thus higher light intensities were rendered possible. The tubes were equipped with shielded electrodes.

1932: The German Postal Authorities, which in Germany are in charge of domestic broadcasting, took up television by carrying out preliminary experiments.

1933: A refinement of television pictures was obtained by increasing the number of lines from 96 to 180, the number of frames per second being standarized as 25. Gas-filled picture-reproducing tubes were replaced by high vacuum tubes.

Private Home Use

1934: A demonstration of the first commercial Telefunken television receivers for private home use took place on the occasion of the Great Radio Exhibition.

1935: First candid television transmission of public events. For this purpose an intermediate movie film was used giving increased light intensity. A light amplifier and a short-wave picture transmitter were used.

1936: During the Olympic Games the German Postal Authorities for the first time employed the Telefunken electronic camera. The Telefunken lens-scanner for television transmission was developed. Flicker-free transmission was obtained by introducing line-skipping as well as increasing the number of lines to 376 per picture frame.

1937: The number of lines was further increased to 441 per frame. Delay-free scanning of movie-films was introduced by combining the electronic camera with the "Mechau" projector. At the International Exhibition in Paris in that year, Telefunken were awarded four grand prizes, one honorary diploma and one gold medal for their successful demonstration of two-way television with lens-scanners, also for showing direct-view and movie-film transmitters with electronic picture storing tubes.

1938: A new 441-lines ultra-short-wave television transmitter made by Telefunken was opened in Berlin. Development of the new standard television receiver of the German industry was strongly influenced by Telefunken.

Special Development

There is one speciality which has been developed primarily in Germany, namely the transmission of televised pictures by means of ultra-high-frequency cables. At first within the city of Berlin only, but later, in the spring of 1936, also over a distance of more than 130 miles between Berlin and Leipzig, the German Post office installed a televiewing telephone line which fully proved its efficiency. This line, in the meantime, has been extended to Nuremberg and Munich, which are 270 and 400 miles from Berlin, respectively.

By means of this network of television cables it is possible to make two telephone partners visible to each other over a rather long distance and to let them carry on their conversation at the same time. The main technical feature of this type of communication system is the perfection of highly special cables which are able to transmit an extraordinarily wide frequency band, necessary for distortion-free television, without too great a loss of power over long distances.

The results obtained have disclosed that there is no practical limit to the length of cables used for this purpose. The problem of transmitting a television program from one point to a far away receiving location has thus been solved, a fact which will be of special importance for many countries with irregular topographical conditions.

Although the present war in Germany as well as in other countries is imposing certain restrictions upon the manufacture of products concerning national living comfort rather than living necessity, the further improvement of television by no means has been stopped. At the present time in research laboratories as well as in the test field Telefunken is carrying on development work with the intention of perfecting television equipment in such a manner that, immediately following the war far-reaching activities can be resumed in this important field.

CULTURAL POLICY INDISPENSABLE TO JAPAN'S SOUTHWARD ADVANCE

Diffusion of Japanese Civilization Will Be Helpful As Means to Win Hearts of Southern Peoples

By TATSUO ARAI
Editorial Writer
The Tokyo Nichi Nichi

The problem as to what policy Japan should pursue in dealing with the peoples of the southern regions is not a simple matter. Japan has some experience in governing other races but not everything that has been learned in regard to Manchoukuo or China can be applied to the peoples of the southern regions; in fact, the greater part of such experience is not particularly useful.

Some people are taking a rather optimistic view of this question. Racial policy toward the Chinese is quite difficult but establishment of a policy toward the southern races would be much easier. Such is the more sanguine opinion. To be sure, the Chinese not only have fully-developed racial consciousness but is extremely proud of their state. It seems to be the ground of the optimists that in the case of the southern peoples we would have to deal with a less pointed sense of racial pride.

Even among the most civilized of the southern peoples, the Filipinos, racial consciousness is not so strong, it is said. Various reasons are cited for this phenomenon. They have been too long under the rule of foreigners; European and American civilizations have dazzled them; they are struck by a sense of self-abasement on account of the many still barbarian tribes existing in the Philippines and so on. In the light of this consideration, perhaps the Filipinos are easier to deal with than others. Nevertheless, we would encounter failure if we take too optimistic a view in our policy toward the southern peoples.

First Principle

There are extremely varied races in the south. Each race has its own mode of living and it is difficult even for the Japanese who are intimately acquainted to gain a full insight into the psychology and social life of a southern people. Even the most understanding interference with their mode of life is much less advisable than no interference at all. This is the first principle. Among the southern peoples, there are those who have strong artistic sense, especially those who are extremely fond of music. We should be prepared to adopt a sympathetic attitude in this respect as in all others.

It is said that the citizens of Manila are great church-goers: even maid-servants go to church on Sundays. No intereference, of course, should be made in regard to such customs. In short, we should never take compulsory measures. We should bear with their idiosyncracies patiently until they spontaneously become interested in Japanese culture and religion.

Fortunately, the peoples of the southern regions mostly regard the Japanese as a race superior to themselves. Even those who think that the Japanese are on a par with themselves believe that the Japanese are the superior elements of their own races. Unlike the Chinese, it does not seem so difficult to assimilate them into the civilization of Japan. Only, we must be extremely patient.

One of the reasons why the southern races have submitted to the rule of the European and American Powers for so long is that they have been impressed by the prestige enjoyed by their civilizations or have been struck with admiration for them. In order, therefore, to deal with them as their new leader, it is important above all for Japan to let them know the real strength of our country from every angle.

Britain and the United States have taken pains to teach them that Japan is not a very strong nation and its civilization is of a rather low order. The War of Greater East Asia no doubt has given the lie to this fabricated concept but we should strive to acquaint them more thoroughly with the cultural and technical superiority of the Japanese in all fields. It is one of the most urgent tasks before those who are responsible for southern policy to inculcate into them the concept of the adamantine strength of Japan.

So far as medical science is concerned, the contributions of Japan have been quite widely known to the peoples of the south. The name of the late Dr. Sahachiro Hata, who, in collaboration with the late Dr. Paul Ehrlich, succeeded in the discovery of calvarsan is familiar to the inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies. When Dr. Hata visited Batavia to attend a scientific meeting in 1921, the people of the Indies gave him a rousing welcome as a savior of mankind. This was because a dreaded tropical disease had been conquered by salvarsan and innumerable lives had been saved in Java and other southern areas.

Tropical Diseases Conquered

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan's army medicine has made great strides and reports from the Malayan front indicate that malignant tropical diseases are being conquered one by one. It would manifestly be one of the most effective means of "putting across" Japan's policy toward the southern peoples to save their lives and health by means of the advanced tropical medicine of the Japanese.

Western rulers of the southern peoples retained such institutions as medical missionaries but they were more missionary than physician. Countless Japanese physicians and dentists have gone to the south and have established their reputation for reasonable fees and kind treatment. One of the reasons for making the southern peoples consider Japanese to be on the same level with the Westerners was that the Japanese practised modern medicine in the same way as Europeans and Americans unlike the Chinese who stuck to their ancient methods.

Confidence of the southern peoples in the Japanese can be further deepened by practising medicine superior to any that Europeans or Americans have shown them. This would not be a difficult feat for the advanced medical scientists of this country whose high standings are recognized the world over. Dentists have made the greatest advance in the southern regions, it is said, because the inhabitants suffer much from dental diseases on account of the peculiar nature of tropical water.

Research Institute Needed

Advance, of course, must be made also in other branches of medicine and research carried on with added vigor. It is to be recalled that tropical medicine was the field in which Dr. Hideyo Noguchi established his world-wide reputation. Japan is extremely well-placed for the study of tropical medicine. Establishment of a large-scale institute for research for this purpose is one of the tasks which we earnestly hope the Government authorities would undertake.

There must naturally be many other means of convincing the peoples of the might of Japan in both war and peace. Gigantic public works in the principal cities, building of bigger and more beautiful structures for Government offices than the southern peoples have ever seen under occidental rule and other such devices would no doubt prove most effective in making them realize the advanced state of Japanese civilization.

The War of Greater East Asia has only begun and we must be prepared to face a long war before the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be completed. Construction of new structures and a new order under the guidance of the Japanese in the wake of the destruction of the various structures and systems built by the Anglo-Saxons cannot be achieved in a day. At present we can well imagine that most of the peoples are bewildered and at a loss to act in view of the sudden turn in world history that they have been confronted with because of the war.

Youthful Elements

At least, they have no thought to spare for any other matter than the preservation of their own lives and property. In view of this situation, we keenly feel the need of calling to those youthful elements of the southern peoples who will bear the economic burdens of the future. It is not too much to say that completion of the sphere of co-prosperity will depend on the method of guidance over the youth of the southern peoples.

No doubt many ways can be adopted toward this end. To invite southern youths to Japan for cultural collaboration would be one way. The leisure class who took pride in sending their sons and daughters to Europe or America to study will now turn to Tokyo to give them the cultural polish they so prize. This affords great opportunity for bringing them full understanding of the true culture and civilization of Japan. For this a new and solid policy must be formulated.

In addition, publications and films designed for the consumption of the southern youth must be produced and circulated widely. Hitherto, the films and publications produced for foreign consumption were designed to attract tourists but hereafter no such commercial elements are likely to appear in the cultural vehicles sent to south. The thing will be to concentrate on the enlightenment of the southern public as to the industrial, cultural and artistic might of the Japanese.

It is a well-known fact that the Western Powers have adopted for many years a policy of narcotizing the peoples of the south. It is said that the civilization of the Filipinos has been raised to a higher level under American influence but it must be pointed out this is no different in nature from the opium policy of the British in China, the Americanization in question being confined mainly to the pursuit of pleasures. The Anglo-Americans had no other mind in their southern policy than to use the land and resources of the south for their own purposes and the interests of the southern peoples were not their concern.

Policy Different

It has already been made clear that Japan's policy will be entirely different. This is not only because of humanitarian considerations but because sound progress among the southern peoples is essential for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia. Only, it is advisable to employ the southern peoples as technicians rather than as politicians. Construction on human resources, so that it is important for Japan to infuse the south with the scientific civilization of Japan for the technical advancement of the southern peoples.

There are, of course, many other fields in which Japanese civilization can be made to permeate the south. The Japanese language is another such vehicle. In the long run, the Westerners' languages that have been used so extensively in the south must be replaced by Japanese. It is obvious that the use of Japanese by the people of the south will be an important factor in the completion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere but the learning of the language should be made spontaneous on their part. If Japan's civilization and culture can be made attractive, they will readily take the trouble to learn the language. The more they come to understand the strength of Japan the more positive will they become in their efforts to absorb Japanese civilization and culture.

Condensed from the Jikyoku Joho February issue, 1942, and translated by Contemporary Opinions.

GAS REMNANTS OF STAR FOUND BY ASTRONOMER

Explosion Expected on Average Once in 300 or 400 Years

Dr. Walter Baade said recently that he had discovered the gas cloud remnant of a star which suddenly blew up in 1604 and which had been sought unsuccessfully for a century.

Only recently he and other astronomers at Mount Wilson observatory determined that a gaseous cloud called the Crab Nebula is the remains of a similar star explosion observed by the Chinese in 1054.

These and a third supernova reported by the Danish astronomer Tycho in 1572 are the only stars known to have blown up with such violence in our star system, although numbers have been observed in distant nebulae.

"The stars of 1054 and 1604 suddenly became about 250,000,000 times as bright as the sun," said Dr. Baade. "They hurled off a large part of their mass at a rate of 800 miles a second.

"The Chinese reported that, despite its distance, the supernova of 1054 appeared as bright as the planet Venus. Astronomer Johannes Kepler reported in 1604, when the planets Jupiter, Saturn and Mars were together near the horizon—as they were two years ago—he saw a star had flared up among them brighter than Jupiter.

Hundred-Year Search

"He gave its position, but for a hundred years astronomers had searched the sky unsuccessfully for its remains.

"It occurred to Dr. Rudolph L. Minkowski and me to try a red filter on the camera. This showed the 1064 supernova gas cloud to be where it had been vainly sought many times before.

"This gas cloud is behind dust clouds in the Milky Way which absorb much of the blue light from objects behind them, making the objects appear red and faint.

"We still have to find the star itself. We know it must be a hot, blue star and we know it is there because the gas cloud could have no light of its own."

These star explosions are the most spectacular and catastrophic happenings of the sky. Astronomers have been able to learn little about them because the spectra is like nothing in their experience.

"But now we can take the remnants of the two exploding stars and work backward," said Dr. Baade. "We should find a clue to what causes the stars to blow up.

Once in 300 or 400 Years

"Our observations indicate one such explosion may be expected in each star system on an average of once in 300 or 400 years. Since the last one happened in this galaxy in 1604, astronomers now living have reason to hope that they may see a star explode within good range of their telescopes."

Another astronomical discovery was reported by H. H. Nininger, Curator of Meteors at the Colorado Museum of Natural History, who told of seeing flashing blue and white shooting stars slanting across the sky in unprecedented numbers.

Dr. Nininger said that they apparently have no connection with the Perseid meteoric shower which occurred early in July and August, but are probable evidence that the earth is passing through a swarm that has never before been noted.

Dr. Nininger said some of the meteors appeared to spend themselves in a shower of sparks, some broke into two or three parts as they neared the end of their trail, others just disappeared.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today more than ever before the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

The British conquest brought certain advantages to India. In 1829, Lord William Bentinck decreed the abolition of suttee—the immolation of widows with their dead husbands—and acknowledged handsomely the aid given him by native reform organizations. The Portuguese had abolished the custom in their Indian possessions 309 years before. Men like Bentinck, Munro, Elphinstone and Macaulay carried into the administration of India something of the generous liberalism which for a time controlled England in 1832.

The English put an end to the Thugs—an organized caste of robbers—and completed the abolition of slavery: They built railways for commercial and military purposes, introduced factories, and promoted the growth of the population. They established a small number of schools, brought the science and technology of the West to India, gave to the East the democratic ideals of modern Europe, and played an important part, through their scholars, in revealing to the world the cultural wealth of India's past.

Absorbed in Peaceful Way

The price of these benefactions was considerable. It included, to begin with, the expropriation of state after state from the native rulers by war or bribery, or the simple decree of Lord Dalhousie that whenever a Hindu prince died without leaving a direct heir, his territory should pass to the British; in Dalhousie's administration alone eight states were absorbed in this peaceful way.

Province after province was taken over by offering its ruler a choice between a pension and war. In the seventh decade of the 19th century England added 4,000 square miles to its Indian territory; in the eighth decade, 15,000 square miles; in the ninth, 90,000; in the tenth, 133,000. John Morley estimated that during the 19th century alone England carried on 111 wars in India, using for the most part Indian troops; millions of Hindus shed their blood that India might be slave. The cost of these wars for the conquest of India was met to the last penny out of Indian taxes; the English congratulated themselves on conquering India without spending a cent.

Many Lifes in Mutiny

Certainly it was a remarkable, if not a magnanimous, achievement, to steal in 40 years a quarter of a million square miles, and make the victims pay every penny of the expense. When at last in 1857 the exhausted Hindus resisted, they were suppressed with "medieval ferocity", a favorite way of dealing with captured rebels was to blow them to bits from the mouths of cannon. "We took," said the London Spectator, "at least 100,000 Indian lives in the mutiny." This is what the English call the Sepoy Mutiny, and what the Hindus call the War of Independence. There is much in a name.

Let Englishmen describe the result. A report to the House of Commons by one of its investigating committees in 1804 stated: "It must give pain to an Englishman to think that since the accession of the Company the condition of the people of India has been worse than before." In 1826 the English Bishop Heber wrote: "The peasantry in the Company's provinces are, on the whole, worse off, poorer, and more dispirited, than the subjects of the Native Princes....I met with very few men who will not, in confidence, own their belief that the people are overtaxed, and that the country is in a gradual state of impoverishment."

Historian Writes

James Mill, historian of India, wrote: "Under their dependence upon the British Government . . . the people of Oudh and Karnatic, two of the noblest provinces of India, were, by misgovernment, plunged into a state of wretchedness with which . . . hardly any part of the earth has anything to compare." "I conscientiously believe," said Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs in 1830, "that under no Government whatever, Hindu or Mohammedan, professing to be actuated by law, was any system so suppressive of the prosperity of the people at large as that which has marked our administration." F. J. Shore, British administrator in Bengal, testified as follows to the House of Commons in 1857:

> "The fundamental principle of the English has been to make the whole Indian nation subservient, in every possible way, to the interests and benefits of themselves. They have been taxed to the utmost limit; every successive province, as it has fallen into our possession, has been made a field for higher exaction; and it has always been our boast how greatly we have raised the revenue above that which the native rulers were able to extort. The Indians have been excluded from every honor, dignity or office which the lowest Englishman could be prevailed upon to accept."

Such was the method of the British acquisition of India; this is the origin of the British claim to rule India today.

Gems of Truth

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.—Pythagoras

• • •

Thinking well is wise; planning well, wiser; doing well wisest and best of all.—Persian Proverb

• • •

We know accurately only when we know little; with knowledge doubt increases.—Goethe

• • •

Drunkenness is a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which whosoever hath, hath not himself, which whosoever doth commit, doth not commit sin, but he himself is wholly sin.—Augustine

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,427 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

BRAZIL TAKES OVER GIANT AXIS ASSETS; ARGENTINA NEUTRAL

Figure of $600,000,000 Does Not Include Funds Held by Banking Firms

PLENTY SEEN AS FROZEN

Buenos Aires Not Leaning Toward Allied Camp—Riots Reported in Rio

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 15.—According to a dispatch from Buenos Aires today, assets of Axis countries which have so far been confiscated by the Brazilian Government reached $600,000,000. The foregoing amount does not include Axis assets in custody of Brazilian banks, which were frozen by Brazil in January this year when Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Axis countries, the report stated.

Arrests Continue

Domei

BERLIN, March 15.—Continuing a drive which began several weeks ago, United States authorities again have rounded up 200 additional Axis nationals residing in San Francisco, San Diego and Los Angeles, in California, according to a New York dispatch received in Madrid and relayed here today by the German News Agency.

Many language school teachers were among the 150 Japanese subjects included in the latest arrests of Axis citizens, the dispatch revealed.

Going to Washington

Domei

BERLIN, March 15.—Juan Batista Rossetti, Chilean Foreign Minister, shortly will leave for the United States to discuss pending political and economic problems of the two countries at Washington, the German News Agency reported here today from Santiago.

Allied Worries Increase

The Anglo-American camp is said to be in a state of consternation over the Japanese domination of the Indian Ocean, while the severance of maritime links with other Powers is another striking blow to these two countries, it was disclosed in the course of a telephone conversation between the Nichi Nichi correspondents in Berlin and Buenos Aires.

Berlin: It is being rumored that with the open revelation of anti-Axis sentiment in Brazil, Argentina is gradually leaning toward the Allies. Please tell us something in this connection.

Buenos Aires: Such a rumor is absolutely groundless and untrue. The policy of the Argentine Government to continue diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers as stated during the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Rio de Janeiro remains unchanged. This can be verified by the fact that yesterday (March 13), the statement was reiterated during a session of the National Congress.

The measure this time taken by the Brazilian Government is indeed regrettable. A demonstration against the Axis Powers was held recently, in which many German and Italian commercial and banking establishments were damaged. A squadron of police had to throw many tear-gas bombs at the angry mob to disperse them.

Buenos Aires: We understand that the Yokohama Specie Bank has also been damaged during the riot. How are the Americans looking at the Indian problem?

Worried About Africa

Buenos Aires: Now that Japan has virtual control over the Indian Ocean, they are concerned not only over the defense of India and West Asia alone but also of Africa and consequently, considerable attention is being focussed on this problem.

A few days ago, the British floating castle, Queen Mary, secretly pulled out of Rio de Janeiro with some 10,000 troops but the destination, of course, is uncertain though it is generally believed that the giant vessel is heading for New Zealand. What is the opinion in Berlin in this connection?

Berlin: No definite news is yet available. However, the Americans, pressed as they are by the Australian pleas for aid, must do something to maintain their prestige. On the other hand, the loss of Australia will be a critical blow to the United States itself so that they are expected to risk a certain amount of danger in sending reinforcements.

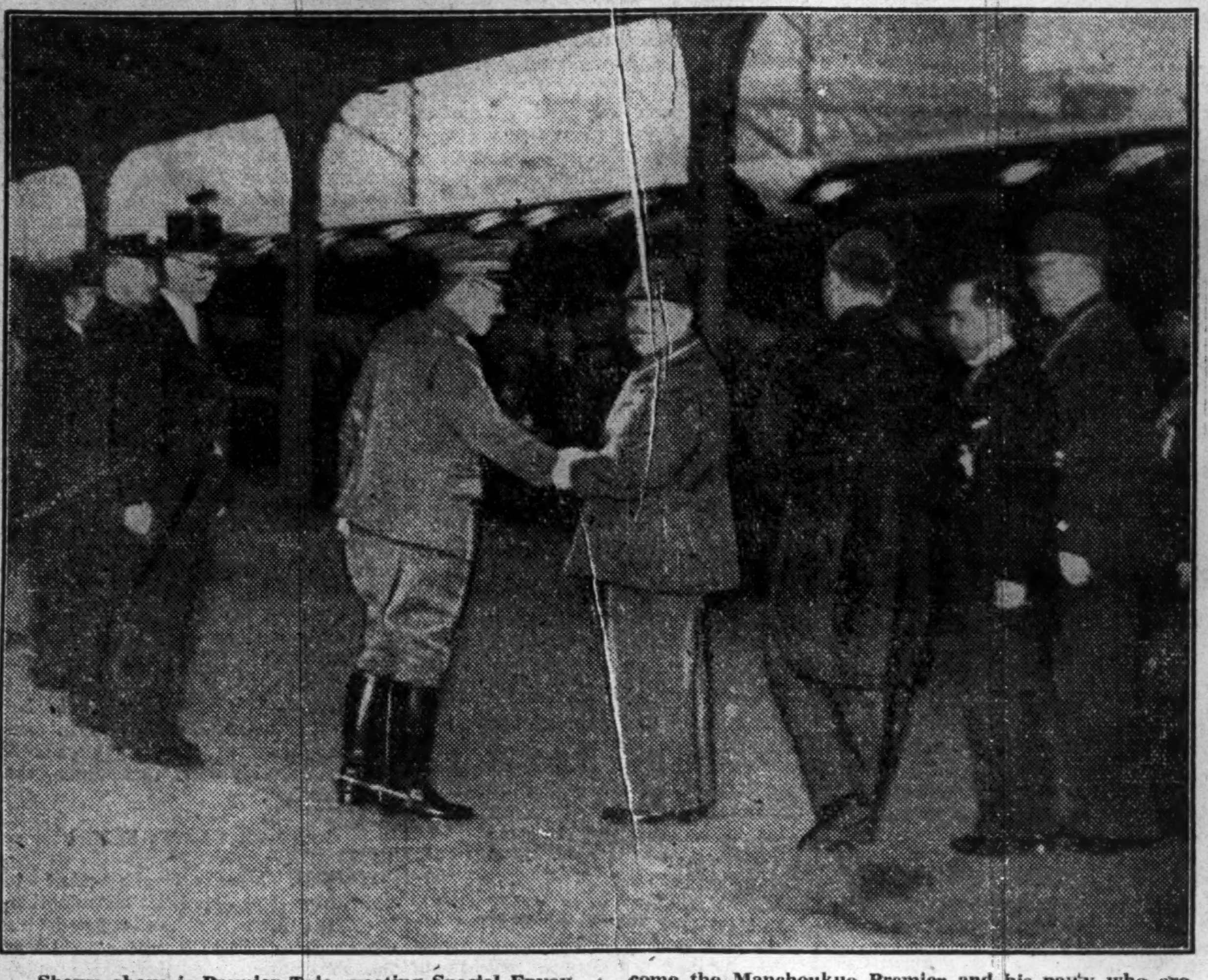
Buenos Aires: The maritime transportation route between the two American continents has been practically paralyzed by the Axis attacks from east and west and its result is beginning to have a telling effect on the United States. They seem to be very hard pressed for rubber and as if to endorse this condition, a group of investigators arrived recently in Bolivia.

The effect of the U-boat operations is also dealing a heavy blow as the tankers transporting oil from various South American countries are no longer able to continue their voyages across the Atlantic.

Due to strict censorship, news from the United States is scarce and dif-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mission From Hsinking Arrives



Shown above is Premier Tojo greeting Special Envoy Chang Ching-hui, as the latter reached Tokyo Station this morning. Many dignitaries were present to welcome the Manchoukuo Premier and his party who are scheduled to stay in Japan for two weeks.

Tokyo Extends Welcome To Manchoukuo Premier

Dignitaries Greet Special Envoy and Mission on Arrival at Tokyo Station—To Stay Two Weeks

Tokyo welcomed Premier and Special Envoy Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo with hearty banzai this morning.

The Manchoukuo special envoy and party arrived at Tokyo Station at 8:45 a.m. At the station he was formally welcomed by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, other State Ministers, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of Staff, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval Staff, Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo, many other high officials and the diplomatic corps.

Outside the station building, 15,000 national and middle school students, 600 Manchoukuo students studying in Tokyo, and about 2,000 members of public organizations connected with Manchoukuo lined the street, despite drizzling rain, and waving the flags of Japan and Manchoukuo, welcomed the Manchoukuo Premier with loud banzai. The route from the station to the Imperial Hotel was equally lined by the eager public who also heartily welcomed the visiting envoy.

After breakfasting at the Imperial Hotel, Premier Chang proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. and signed in the Court Register. Later, he visited the residences of Imperial Princes also registering there.

Special Envoy Chang will proceed to the Imperial Palace tomorrow morning to present the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Premier Chang and party will remain in Tokyo until March 23, and will leave the capital on March 24 for Ise on their way home.

HITLER WILL FIGHT TILL PEACE CREATED

Berlin Speech by Fuehrer Attacks Allies' Evils—Extols Japan's Victories

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, March 15.—Without any previous announcement, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at the memorial services for the unknown soldier in the last World War, held at Berlin on March 15, expressed determination to fight until the guarantee of world permanent peace is created. The gist of his address follows:

"I fail to understand the psychology of questioning only the unpreparedness of France at the trial of those responsible for the defeat of France, without trying to question the evils of war. Yet evidences that the British Empire, France and the United States had incited the present war for preventing the advance and progress of Germany are clear.

"This winter was the worst that we passed in these 40 years. Whatever fate there might be in store for us in the future, it will be better than what we have just experienced.

"The Soviet Union hoped that Germany would suffer the same fate that befell Napoleon's army. Although the Soviet Union paid huge sacrifices in blood and materials, it was unable to realize its hope. The coming several months will show whether such sacrifices of the Soviet Union were really justified or not.

"In East Asia, Japan that had suffered under the challenge and economic oppression of the Allies has shattered the enemy's plans by her Army and Air Forces. Now, there is no other way for solution, but to fight until the guarantee for world permanent peace is created."

PEACE IS RETURNING TO N. CHINA REGIONS

General Hata Reports Swift Progress of Rehabilitation Under Japan's Influence

General Shunroku Hata, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in China, in his press interview Saturday at Nanking where he arrived on the previous day, said that peace and order is now being rapidly restored in all regions in North China under Japanese influence. The General's statement was to the following effect:

Due to the vigorous mopping-up operations of the Imperial Forces, the Japanese-occupied regions in North China are now rapidly returning to their former peace and order. The native inhabitants are seen closely cooperating with the Japanese garrison in the execution of the various enterprises intended for the welfare of the localities.

The Chinese who are still living outside the Japan-controlled localities are leading a miserable life with the larger part of their hard-earned incomes drained by the Chungking regime for prolonging the latter's futile resistance against Japan. These people are lost to all hopes of brightening up their lives.

As to the brilliant achievements attained by the Imperial Forces rapidly on other fronts of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese populace, especially those living in the Chungking sphere, are largely ignorant. The situation must be improved so that some effective arrangements may be made for spreading the war news as quickly as possible among all Chinese.

The unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies quickly effected by the Imperial Forces was enough

(Continued on Page 2)

'NOTHING ON Q. MARY,' HORI TELLS SCRIBES

Feels Sorry for Aussies Being So Dumb Not to Understand Tojo's Aims

Domei

ROME, March 15.—The 81,235-ton British luxury liner, Queen Mary, which left Buenos Aires for an undisclosed destination on March 11, is believed to have been seriously damaged by a terpedo hit, it was reported here today from Buenos Aires.

The report added, the crippled vessel is probably navigating toward the Falkland Islands, approximately 2,300 kilometers south of Buenos Aires.

The reported torpedo attack has not been confirmed the report stated.

No particular announcement was made by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular Monday meeting of foreign correspondents and the discussion turned on general questions.

One correspondent asked for confirmation of the sinking of the Queen Mary, but the spokesman replied that he had no official report yet.

"Are there any reactions on the part of Australia to the speech made by Premier General Hideki Tojo?" asked another correspondent.

"I have newspaper reports," said Mr. Hori, "that War Minister Francis M. Forde of Australia has received orders to attack the Japanese Forces. The report does not say who is to command the troops, or when or where the attack is to be made."

One of the foreign correspondents presumed from this that the reaction in Australia was definitely in the negative.

"Australia, it seems," replied the spokesman, "could not understand the real intentions of Japan so well expressed in Premier Tojo's speech. Australia seems bound to follow the same fate as the Dutch East Indies. If so, it is a great pity for the Australian people."

The correspondent then inquired if that meant that the offer of Premier Tojo, as he called it, had come to a conclusion.

"It all depends on Australia's attitude," replied Mr. Hori. "I do not think there is such a thing as a conclusion in this world."

On being asked about the significance of the present visit of the Manchoukuo Special State Envoy, Premier General Chang Ching-hui, the spokesman replied that such matters had been dealt with in the papers, as the correspondents well knew.

"But one noteworthy thing," added

(Continued on Page 2)

LAYTON IN CEYLON POST

Made Commander of Defense Forces On Island

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—According to London dispatches received here today, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, former Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in East Asia, on March 15 was appointed Commander of the British defense forces in Ceylon.

It is understood that Vice-Admiral Layton will take supreme command of the army, navy and air forces in the island, as well as the general civilian defense operations.

WAVELL AND CRIPPS REPORTEDLY DIVIDED OVER INDIA POLICIES

What Proposal Lord Privy Seal Will Offer to Colony Still Unknown

SOVIET GUARANTEE SEEN

Army Commander Wants Iron Rule—Pacification Methods Being Opposed

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—Opinion is divided between Sir Stafford Cripps Lord Privy Seal, and General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, regarding the policy toward India.

Sir Stafford is to be hurriedly sent to India but it is not yet announced what proposal he would take with him.

Observers here believe it quite possible for him to try to induce the Soviet Union to lend a hand in the settlement of the Indian problem. It is believed that he will make the Soviet join in giving India a guarantee of autonomy in order to pacify the Indian public.

However, on the other hand, General Wavell, who controls the right of maintaining peace and order in India, is firmly opposing any pacification method, insisting that India could be governed only by force, because he fears the influence of communism in India.

It is therefore observed that Premier Winston Churchill will try to handle skillfully the two opinions and make it appear as though the Government is giving attention to the solution of the Indian problem.

However, actually it will be his scheme to postpone the fundamental solution of the Indian question and in the meanwhile, to cheat the Indians and make them cooperate in the execution of the war.

Food Shortage Feared

Domei

VICHY, March 15.—Aroused by threatening food shortages, the Indian Government has scheduled a conference of representatives from the provincial assemblies as well as the Indian States on April 6 to derive some means of increasing its food supplies and stock feed, it was reported here today from New Delhi.

Although the lack of shipping space, due to wartime exigencies, is one cause for concern, the loss of southern Burma is the principal cause of the impending food crisis.

India hitherto has depended on Burma for its major supply of rice and continued Japanese successes in that territory is expected to bring further pressure to bear on India's food problem, the report said.

Suma Going to Rome

Domei

MADRID, March 14.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, left here by air for Barcelona at 2 p.m. today en route to Rome. Mr. Suma will confer with Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, in Rome and later proceed to Berlin for a conference on the European situation with Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany. The Minister is scheduled to return to Madrid via of Paris on March 23.

Minami in Audience

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. today, and reported to the Throne on the recent administrative affairs and general conditions of Chosen.

Vatican Expresses Goodwill to Japan; Neutral in Warfare

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, March 15.—In an official statement issued on March 14, the Vatican, Rome, clarified its neutral stand as regards the present world war and also its unchanged attitude against the Soviet Union, according to a Havas report reaching here from Berne.

As regards Japan, the statement said that the Vatican is in an entirely different position from that of the Soviet Union because of the following four reasons:

1. **Japan recognizes the freedom of faith.**
2. **The Catholic faith is one of the four religions officially recognized in Japan.**
3. **Between the Vatican and Japan, there has been maintained a very close and friendly relation for many years.**
4. **At present, the Vatican has its delegate in Japan, while Japan has its diplomatic representative to the Vatican. This is nothing new as it only indicates the materialization of the long existing friendly relation with Japan.**

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ISSUES REPORT ON ALLIED LOSSES IN NAVY CLASHES OFF JAVA

Smashing Sea Blows Virtually Admitted by Announcement

ENEMY SIDE GLOOMY

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, March 15.—In issuing an official announcement concerning the naval battle off Surabaya and Batavia fought toward the end of February in which a crushing blow was dealt to the combined Allied forces, the British Admiralty virtually admitted that the Allied vessels were sent to the bottom one after another by the steady bombardment and torpedo attacks of the Japanese Fleet, a Reuter's dispatch from London discloses.

The announcement issued on the night of March 14, was to the following effect:

"In the afternoon of February 27, the combined Allied fleet comprising the Australian cruiser Perth, the British cruiser Exeter, the American cruiser Houston, and the Dutch cruisers De Ruyter and Java was cruising over the waters north of Surabaya with three British destroyers and another Dutch destroyer. The flagship of the combined fleet was the De Ruyter under the command of Admiral O. E. L. Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Navy.

"Immediately upon encountering the Japanese Fleet at a point about 150 kilometers north of Surabaya at 4:14 p.m. on the same day, the combined fleet of the Allies opened fire, the Japanese Fleet responding at once with torpedo attacks.

"While trying to evade the torpedo attack, the British cruiser Exeter was hit in the engine-room by an enemy shell, and was obliged to fall out of formation as the speed of the vessel was considerably reduced. The first torpedo fired by the Japanese Fleet found its mark on the Dutch destroyer, sinking the ship almost instantaneously.

"At this juncture, three British destoyers were ordered to start a counter-attack immediately, but no detailed report is available yet as to the outcome of this operation.

"Meanwhile, the British destroyer, Electora, was lost in a smoke screen, but it was later ascertained as having been sunk by an enemy shell. After the battle, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces instructed the fleet to take a northeastward course, but it failed to encounter the Japanese Fleet.

"At nightfall on the same day, the Allied forces discovered a number of Japanese transports and immediately opened fire, but due to poor visibility, the result was not ascertained. The Commander-in-Chief, from the course in which the transports were proceeding, anticipated that the Japanese Fleet must have been operating over the waters further to the north, but the speed of the Japanese transports was much faster so that the attempt to ascertain the whereabouts of the Japanese Fleet was given up. Instead, the Commander-in-Chief planned to take a southward course along the Java coast and to wait for the Japanese Fleet off the western coast of Java.

"However, another British destroyer, the Jupiter, which was badly damaged during the battle earlier in the day, developed a leak and sank shortly after 8:00 p.m. Fortunately, however, the crew was rescued as the sinking occurred near the Java coast, and a part of them were sent to Australia.

Allied Fleet Smashed

"At 11:30 p.m., when the combined Allied fleet was proceeding at a point about 12 miles north of Palembang, the Japanese Fleet appeared between the combined fleet and the shore and a terrific battle was again staged. However, not long after the firing started, the flagship De Ruyter suffered a direct hit and it was obliged to change its course completely. Most probably that was to evade the enemy torpedo attack. Another cruiser, Java, was also hit by a Japanese shell. A few minutes later, a terrific explosion occurred in both cruisers, sending them to the bottom almost at once. The result of our attack on the enemy fleet conducted in the meantime is uncertain.

"The Australian cruiser Perth, which also suffered damage during the encounter, continued its voyage and arrived at Batavia at 7 a.m. on February 28.

"There still remained an important mission for the combined Allied fleet. It has to rescue the Allied ships facing imminent danger in Java; the danger was particularly impending since Japanese Naval and Air Units held an absolute upperhand over the Allied forces. The damaged cruiser, Perth, planned to leave the port of Tanjong Priok before dawn on March 1 in order to cross the Sunda Straits.

"However, a wireless report dispatched by the Perth disclosed that the stricken vessel was discovered by the Japanese Fleet in the vicinity of Saint Nicholas

New Seletar Guardian

Where once the proud armada of the Anglo-Saxons lay at rest, a new arrival now berths by virtue of a series of smashing victories over the enemy fleet. A new day has dawned at the Seletar Navy Base as ships of the invincible Imperial Navy, such as the above, bring added security and confidence to the once down-trodden people of that area. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

EAST ASIA TODAY

Manila Now Normal

Peace and order have been restored in Manila and the citizens are becoming more and more confident in Japan, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Manila.

About 80 per cent of the 600,000 citizens of Manila, reports the correspondent, have returned to the city. Facilities indispensable to modern life, such as gas, water-works, trams and electricity have been restored.

The strict discipline of the Japanese soldiers have induced the residents to rely on Japan and the Japanese, so much so that, when a big formation of Japanese warplanes flew over the city a few days ago, they were so overjoyed that they waved their hands or handkerchiefs.

The amusement quarters also have regained their former prosperity. Hidemi Kon, a famous Japanese playwright, is leading a show of music and dance in the Metropolitan Theater, performed by first-class artists and the performance has gained great popularity.

A few days ago, a big map was hung out in the public square in front of the Central Post Office. The map is about five meters wide and ten meters long, showing the whole Pacific Ocean from India to the United States.

The war results scored by the Japanese Forces are recorded with the marks of men-of-war, bombs and Rising Sun flags, and hundreds of citizens are daily swarming to the square to learn the successive victories of the Japanese Army, Naval and Air Forces indicated on the map.

Toward evening, they throng to the seaside after being released from their respective jobs. The setting sun casts its crimson rays over Manila Bay, and the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidore Island are silhouetted, where the American and Filipino soldiers under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, are still continuing their futile resistance at Bataan. At night, the roar of gunfire is heard from the Peninsula over the Bay, but the residents of Manila completely ignore it.

Ex-Governor Amazed

A.W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborg Stachouwer, former Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, has retired from public life into the seclusion of cottage-life in a little town called Lammingka, about five kilometers from Bandoeng being closely guarded by Japanese soldiers.

The first civilian to interview him was a Nichi Nichi correspondent, who obtained a special permit from the military authorities to call on the ex-Governor-General.

"Are you not grateful for the kind treatment you are receiving from the Japanese military authorities?" was the first question asked by the newsman.

"They are the virtual rulers of this place. Yes, I am grateful," replied van Stachouwer.

The newsman looked at him closely, and asked his next question. "Why didn't you escape when you heard that the Japanese Forces had landed?"

"The best thing for me, I realized, was to stay," answered the Dutchman. "That is why I ordered all the district officers to stick to their posts and carry on as usual. I knew that if we fell into the hands of the Japanese we still had nothing to fear."

"Why did you imprison the Japanese civilians and send them to Australia?" pressed the correspondent. "What did you do to the Japanese Consul-General and the other officials? Don't you think you ought to apologize?"

"Well, I was only thinking of the well-being of the Japanese. That is why I sent them to Australia so that they would not be hurt even if this place became a battlefield. I am very sorry. I wish to apologize to Consul Ishizawa." Van Stachouwer was very humble.

"Why did you imprison 800 Indonesian civilians?" the reporter was relentless in his questioning.

"They showed signs of being very pro-Japanese," said the Dutchman.

"Did you not think that Australia would become a battlefield too?" asked the newsman.

The Dutchman shrugged. "Even if Australia became involved in the war, I thought that would be in the far future."

"In that case," said the reporter, "you must have expected defeat from the first."

"If only America and Britain had supported us, we wouldn't have lost," he answered, "but the strength of the Japanese Forces is amazing. I am astonished. That's all I can say."

Split East Indies

In the city of Medan, Sumatra, there is a native ruler called Tunku Amarvideen, with the honorable title of Sultan Delhi, according to a report from a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Medan, March 14.

"On March 14, I called on the Sultan," runs the report. "He is a virile man of 68, and is very familiar with current conditions in Japan for as he confessed to me, he had been listening secretly to broadcasts from Japan.

"'I heard Premier General Hideki Tojo's speech on the radio,' he said to me, 'and therefore, I know the real reason why Japan is fighting. We feel so joyously free after being delivered from the oppression of the Dutch, I myself being intensely interested in the steps Japan is going to take for the administration of the East Indies.

"'The people here are called Indonesians but in reality there is a great variety of races. We here constitute the Malays, but in Java there is quite a different race, each having different religions and languages.

"'In my opinion, the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra are one in race and language, Java and Borneo form another group, and the Celebes and New Guinea still another. Thus, there are three groups in the East Indies.

"'What about dividing the administration of these islands into three

(Continued on Page 2)

toward 11 p.m., but after that, nothing was available to disclose the fate of the damaged cruiser and another American cruiser, Houston.

"Late on February 28, the British cruiser, Exeter, accompanied by the British destroyer Encounter and the American cruiser Hopkins, pulled out of the port of Surabaya. The last report from the Exeter revealed that the cruiser sighted the Japanese Fleet speeding toward its direction early on the morning of March 1, but since then, no word has been received from any of the three vessels.

"Meanwhile, the Dutch cruiser encountered the Japanese Fleet in the Sunda Straits and during the ensuing battle, it was forced to run aground. The cruiser Stronghold and another Australian vessel are still missing. The extent of the damage caused to the enemy fleet during the battle at Sunda Straits is also unavailable."

Sea Battle Toll Given

The results of the sea battles waged off Java on February 27 and the following few days were for the first time announced by both the United States and British Governments on Saturday and the Allied nations have been thrown into the depths of discouragement and gloom over the extent of the damage they suffered, which their Governments had so far kept secret from them.

This has been verified by the official announcement made at Washington regarding the sea engagements as reported in the Yomiuri dispatch from Buenos Aires.

"The British-American-Netherlands Combined Fleet lost in the battle off Java 13 war vessels inclusive of the Houston, the flagship of the United States Fleet in Asiatic Waters. The number of the lost ships, when added to the four vessels confirmed as lost by the Netherlands naval authorities and a gunboat already announced as sunk by the Australian Government reach 19. There are some other ships omitted from the list because confirmation of their sinking has not yet been announced."

Meanwhile, a Washington telegram received at Vichy in this connection, as revealed in the Yomiuri, quoted Admiral James, Commander of the Portsmouth Naval Base, as having declared that the battle off Java was fought with unprecedented heroism and grandeur.

He admitted, however, the Allied fleet was defeated due to the easy and carefree life led by the British and American people in not supporting the home front line.

"Of all the battles fought on the seas so far, that off Java may be described as unparalleled in its ferocity," Admiral James said.

"Though the American-British-Netherlands Combined Fleet fought almost to the last man, it suffered a terrific beating from the strong Japanese Navy.

"The reason may be traced to the psychology of the people behind the firing lines, who, when faced to make the choice between bread and artillery, dared to take the former. We are now confronted with the dire need of tightening our morale, which is the decisive factor for the destiny of our country."

East Asia Today

(Continued from Page 1)

departments too? One for each group? I think that is a very good idea.'"

Peace Returning

Peace and order is returning swiftly to the streets of Rangoon and already the street-philosophers of Burma, who like to discuss political problems more than eating, are busy gesticulating and arguing at street corners, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Rangoon on March 14.

Under the direction of the Chief Abbot of the Shue Dagong Temple, continues the report, the number of refugees returning to the city is increasing daily. The priests are cooperating with the Imperial Forces, and for the sake of the reconstruction of their city, have emerged from the seclusion of their temples to stand at the street-corners to lead the people. The Burmese people respect them all the more for this.

Since the priests are on friendly terms with the Japanese soldiers, some of the civilians thought they would emulate them and accordingly, they cut off their hair and donned long priestly robes, hoping thus to gain the confidence and friendship of the soldiers.

Politically, there are several independent parties connected with the priests as their advisers. It is expected that with Rangoon as the center, a popular movement will arise, based on the welfare of the people, which will lead the nation into a correct political life.

At present, the whole Burmese nation is excited at the fulfilment of the prophecy of a high priest of Rangoon made 20 years ago, for at that time, the High Priest of the Shue Dangong Temple said, "20 years from now, a great war will rise. Then indeed, is the time for Burma to gain her independence."

No wonder the people are excited.

Everybody Working

The reconstruction of Shonan City is progressing rapidly. Many Japanese, who have spent more than 10 years in Singapore, have been recalled from Japan to assist in the work of reconstruction.

In this respect, an Asahi correspondent interviewed three of these men on March 14, to ask them about their impressions of the rising city of Shonan, as compared with the extinct Singapore.

"Every man in Shonan has realized that this new city is based on the underlying spirit of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Every race shall be given its proper place," stated Ichio Nagakawa, of the City Trade Bureau, and formerly of Sakura Shokai, importers.

"Every man," continued Mr. Nagakawa, "is full of hope. Formerly, the Japanese could not obtain the most important positions here because of British and American monopoly. This applied to other Asiatics as well. But now every man will be rewarded according to his merits, and as a result the people are burning with enthusiasm. The mayor has arrived, and I am sure the work of reconstruction will proceed rapidly."

"I used to work in a rubber plantation and had few opportunities of visiting Singapore," said Naotsune Okuda of the Materials Control Bureau, and director of the Nettai Sangyo Company.

"Formerly the British used to place restrictions on us but now that we hold the power of doing as we please, I feel an unbounded sense of freedom. There is no longer any need for secrecy.

"Although I have been here only half a month since the war ended," he added "the work of cleaning up has gone on so rapidly that I am amazed. I hope that most of the Japanese old-timers of Singapore will be recalled from Japan where they returned at the outbreak of hostilities, and asked to help us. Their experience and knowledge will be invaluable."

"At one time the people here became alarmed because they could not obtain enough food," declared Yutaka Kawakami, of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau, and manager of the Shonan branch of the Mitsubishi Company.

"However, that was due to the holding of the stock of food for the purposes of inspection. Everything is running smoothly now. Rice will be imported from Thailand and the stock held by the Army is enormous. There is no need for worry. At present, the stock of flour for making bread is low but the abundance of rice should compensate for this.

"There are many who have lost their jobs due to the war, but there is work for every man now. Unemployment is almost non-existent in Shonan City. The question of employing those who have lost their former jobs is now under consideration."

New Day in Shonan

Better days and happy times await the city of Shonan as rehabilitation work progresses under the watchful care of the Japanese. Shown above is a newsboy bringing tidings of more victories and successes of the Imperial Forces to the people on the streets.

BATTLE ON DISEASE IN EAST ASIA BEGUN

Experts Leaving for Hainan to Study Tropical Illness—Other Investigations Set

Moving forward in the fight against tropical diseases, the Dojinkai Medical Relief Association has decided to send more than 40 experts to Hoihow, Hainan Island, in South China, in order to carry out research work in tropical diseases at the clinic maintained there by the affiliated organization, Hakuaikai of Taiwan, it was revealed today.

The medical expedition will be headed by Dr. Minoru Suzuki, professor of bacteriology at the Imperial University, Okayama City.

An advance guard of eight members will leave Okayama on March 17 and will be followed shortly by the main party.

To Begin Research

The East Asia Research Institute is expected to begin an exhaustive investigation on the administrative, economic, racial and colonial aspects in the southern areas, according to the Asahi.

The Institute had made investigations on the mineral resources in the southern regions and on the racial distribution in the Philippines.

However, since the outbreak of the current war, authorities of the Institute have been preparing for an exhaustive research of political and economic subjects in the South Seas and have recently completed the plan.

According to tentative plans, Dr. Gentaro Suehiro, head of the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Seibi Hijikata, Kenzo Takayanagi, Sakae Azuma and Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, all professors at the same university, are expected to make investigations on the British and Dutch colonial policies adopted in governing Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, racial distribution, laws and economic conditions of the natives and Chinese merchants in those southern areas.

Sergeant of Japanese Tank Corps Ends Own Life Rather Than Be Taken as Captive

Rather than to be taken a captive, a seriously injured Japanese sergeant, a young graduate of the Boys' Tank Corps School, bit off his tongue and committed a pathetic end inside a disabled tank after giving a final salute to the corpse of his superior officer, relates a Yomiuri correspondent in Rangoon.

According to the account, six tanks standing by under a blazing sun in the vicinity of Pegu went into action as a command was given them to smash the enemy defense line constructed in the vicinity of a small hamlet some few kilometers away.

Sergeant Keiichi Harada, a youthful graduate of the Boys' Tank Corps School, was commissioned in a tank operated by a sub-commander. As Sergeant Harada completed his final inspection of the gun, he saw about 40 enemy tanks lined up in the distance, waiting for the Japanese Units to come into firing range.

As the order was given to attack the enemy, they opened simultaneous fire, the bullets making a weird sound as they hit the thick steel of the tanks while others exploded in the foreground of the attacking forces.

One after another, the enemy tanks were disabled as a result of accurate marksmanship of the Japanese soldiers, but they were terribly outnumbered for the numerical superiority of the enemy corps was about 7 to 1.

The enemy, gradually surrounding the Japanese corps, concentrated their fire on the commander's tank and following two hours of fierce fighting, the first sacrifice was suffered by the Japanese Forces as the commander fell a victim to the enemy gunfire.

A few seconds later, Sergeant Harada almost lost his senses as a terrific explosion occurred within his own tank. As he steeled himself to continue his duty, he saw to his surprise that the sub-commander was spattered with blood, both his hands multilated at the arm-pits through the force of the explosion, and was lying stone dead beside him.

The tank itself was rendered useless and while the young sergeant was trying desperately to repair the engine, another shell fired by the enemy blasted one of his legs away.

Realizing that only disgraceful consequences awaited him as the result of the state of affairs in which he found himself, Sergeant Harada exercised one last effort to stand on his uninjured leg and saluting a farewell to his dead superior, he bit his tongue off and ended his life rather than be taken a prisoner of war.

NEW REICH-ITALY PACT BOLSTERS MUTUAL TIES

Economic and Financial Collaboration Strengthened by Berlin Agreement

Domei

BERLIN, March 14.—Climaxing several weeks of intensive negotiations, German and Italian governmental representatives signed an agreement here today, establishing closer economic and financial collaboration between the two countries for the fiscal years of 1942.

Stipulations of the new agreement provide that Germany particularly will increase its coal, iron and steel supplies to Italy.

The pact further guarantees that matters relating to joint strategy and financial problems arising out of the common war effort will be solved in closer cooperation between the signatory Powers.

As a final consideration, the two Governments have agreed to furnish adequate provisions to Greece as well as other supplies necessary to sustain its economic life. As one solution it was decided that Greece will be relieved of a major portion of its financial burden.

Brazil Takes Over Giant Axis Assets; Argentina Neutral

(Continued From Page 1)

ficult to obtain. However, it seems that opinions are voiced among the American public, urging the Government to take an offensive instead of maintaining the defensive policy.

Berlin: What is the effect of the U-boat operations along the American coast?

Subs Menacing Panama

Buenos Aires: Terrible. It was only recently that a ship of Argentine registry was stopped by a German submarine, during which the German officers are said to have asked many questions in fluent Spanish, shadowing the ship for five days after its release.

At any rate, spreading a screen in a comprehensive area, the U-boats are said to be forming a large arc at the entrance of the Panama Canal to sever the link between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Berlin: The Indian problem and the attempt on the life of German Ambassador Colonel Franz von Papen to Turkey are again becoming the topics of conversation here. German circles are laughing off the rumor emanating from Turkey to the effect that Germany might agree to a separate peace with America and Britain.

The Anglo-American camp is trying desperately to split the close relations between Japan and the Axis Powers by giving wide publicity to the effect that the former is intent on monopolizing Australia and India and to chase the white races out of these countries forever.

Particularly, caution should be exercised against such vicious propaganda because, although there is absolutely no fear of the German high officials being moved by such machinations, there is a possibility that this problem might, by chance, create a very delicate question.

'Nothing on Q. Mary,' Hori Tells Scribes

(Continued From Page 1)

Mr. Hori, "is that the visit shows that the relations between Japan and Manchoukuo are becoming closer. There is a common determination to fight through the war, and this determination has become stronger recently.

"The enemy has been spreading false propaganda that Manchoukuo is dissatisfied with her status, but the falsity of this is proved by the visit of the special envoy from Manchoukuo.

"Manchoukuo sent her envoy on her own initiative. If she had been dissatisfied with her status, she would not have sent such a special mission."

"Can you comment on the Indian question?" asked another correspondent.

"I have already commented on it at one of our last meetings, and I believe I dealt fully with the question," replied the spokesman. "There is nothing new to be said, since no particular development has taken place since then."

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The residence of the Thai Ambassador in Tokyo was recently moved to No. 861, Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Major-General Wang I-pan recently arrived in Tokyo to assume his post as Military Attache, the Chinese Embassy here has announced.

The Argentine Charge d'Affaires has informed the Japanese authorities to the effect that the Argentine Government has closed the Argentine Honorary Consulate in Tokyo, which had its offices at the Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, and at the same time rescinded the appointment of Ikuro Atsumi as Honorary Argentine Consul in Tokyo.

Fregate-Captain Luang Somburana Yudhavija, Naval Attache of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, recently left Tokyo for a visit to Thailand, the Thai Embassy has announced.

The Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo has informed the Japanese authorities of the recent promotion of the Manchoukuo Military Attache, Hsien Yuan, from the rank of a major-general to that of lieutenant-general.

Last rites for the late Saburo Imai, preacher of the Ginza Church of the Japan Christian Church, who succumbed to an attack of acute pneumonia early last Monday morning, were observed at the Ginza Church, Thursday afternoon.

U.S. TO CURB SUGAR RATION DRASTICALLY

Move Taken Due to Increased Need for Making Smokeless Powder

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—In connection with the reported plan of the Washington Government to reduce the weekly ration of sugar as a means of coping with the increasing stringency in the supply and demand of sugar, it is reported that the War Production Board explained that the step was necessitated by increasing sugar consumption in munitions industries.

The board authorities explained that a large quantity of sugar is needed for producing alcohol necessary for manufacturing smokeless powder. They added that the United States consumed 330,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder in the World War I, and that a larger consumption is expected for the present war.

It is recalled that the weekly ration of sugar to general consumers was fixed at one pound per capita on January 26, this year.

20 Per Cent Cut Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—Faced with increased possibilities of shortage in sugar supplies due to complete suspension of sugar imports from East Asia, the United States Government is reported to be planning a 20 per cent reduction in April's sugar quota to wholesale dealers over the quota set for February and March and by 30 per cent over April, 1941.

Under the circumstances, it is believed that actual distribution to consumers will be far less than that allotted one pound weekly per person, the report stated.

Roosevelt Curtails Rubber

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—In effort to economize on rubber consumption, President Roosevelt has ordered the Governors of the 48 states to lower the maximum speed limit for automobiles to 64 kilometers per hour and to institute a drive to repair damaged tires, it was revealed here today from Washington.

Meanwhile, the War Production Board is restricting the manufacture of bicycles to two standard sizes for men and women, while monthly production of these vehicles will be decreased to 40 per cent of the normal periods effective April 1.

Indicating an economy in metals as well, these so-called "victory" bicycles will be reduced in weight from 47 pounds to 31 pounds.

A New Jersey inventor, the dispatch said also has experimented with a wooden rim for automobile wheels, which has been claimed is capable of running 19,200 to 24,000 kilometers.

Tuberculosis on Increase

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 27—The British Ministry of Health has begun an investigation into the increase in tuberculosis cases in Britain, particularly among young women between 15 and 25 years of age, according to the London correspondent of the Goteborgs-Posten.

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Peace Is Returning To N. China Regions

(Continued From Page 1)

to deeply impress the world with the all-sweeping strength of Japan. That all southern regions under Japanese influence are engaged in various constructive enterprises with the close cooperation of the native inhabitants and the administrative authorities of the Imperial Forces is one of the most eloquent proofs of the true significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

There is no denying the fact that the Chungking regime is now on the brink of disintegration despite many bluffs made chiefly on the strength of its unreliable dependence on American and British aids. After the surrender of Rangoon before the spearhead of the Nippon troops, there is no possibility of Chiang's getting any war supplies by way of Burma. The alleged construction of a new supply route for the Chungking regime across India is possible only as a desk plan. All topographical and strategic considerations on the project will show that such a route could exist only in a dream.

Reports say that many people in Chungking have been awakened to the unreliability of the American and British offers of help. However, a few leaders of the regime, are still clinging to the useless hope of getting something from these countries. Under the aid of the United States and Britain, these leaders believe they can gain leadership over India and Burma. The stubborn leaders do not realize that their reliance on the two mentioned countries was the very reason that they have continued their futile resistance against Japan for the past few years. Herein lies the cause for the complete extermination of the Chungking regime at all costs.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, March 16

MIYAKO—Manchoukuo's Special Envoy Reaches Tokyo
YOMIURI—Japan-Manchoukuo Relations Solidified Further
HOCHI—Last Chance for India
NICHI NICHI—Our Policy Toward Southern Peoples

Manchoukuo's Special Envoy Reaches Tokyo

MIYAKO

Manchoukuo's special envoy to Japan, Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui, and his party are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo this morning and proceed to the Imperial Palace, Tuesday, to present to the Throne a special message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Although rapid progress achieved by Manchoukuo during the past decade since its national founding, unparalleled in world history, owes a great deal to Japan's constant help, at the same time it can be attributed to the ceaseless efforts of the Government and people of Manchoukuo in close cooperation with Japan. It is quite pertinent that the Manchoukuo Government has sent its special mission to convey its thanks to the Japanese Imperial Household, the Government and people, thus tightening further the indivisible relation already existing between the two nations. We are filled with trepidation to know that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor is graciously pleased to give Premier Chang and his party a special luncheon, Tuesday, when they proceed to the Palace to present the special Imperial message of Manchoukuo.

Special Envoy Chang rendered distinguished services for the founding of Manchoukuo and has been the Prime Minister of that country for several years. The dispatch of Premier Chang, in spite of the pressure of administrative affairs, indicates how the Government and people are thankful toward and have full trust in Japan. Although the period of their stay in this country will be of a short duration of only two weeks, the main part of their itinerary will be occupied in worshipping at the Meiji Shrine, other State shrines and Imperial Mausoleums as well as in visits to Army and Navy hospitals. We hope Ambassador Chang and his party will successfully fulfil their mission before returning home.

Due to the glorious military achievements attained in the southern regions, some people are apt to forget the importance of the northern regions. It must be remembered that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity is not composed of the South alone but includes Manchoukuo and China as its most important component elements. We need not reiterate here the important roles being played by those two countries strategically, politically, economically and culturally. It must also be remembered that the Manchurian Incident fused the China Affair which finally developed into the War of Greater East Asia for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is earnestly hoped that the people will renew their realization of the northern district at this occasion.

Japan-Manchoukuo Relations Solidified Further

YOMIURI

In welcoming Manchoukuo's special mission to this country, the Government and people of Japan are filled with sincerity and enthusiasm and are highly appreciative of the goodwill and friendship evidenced by the mission. The true purpose of the mission is to convey Manchoukuo's heartfelt appreciation to the Japanese Empire for its constant support and assistance since its national founding. It is more than a mere courtesy visit between the nations and aims at further consolidation of the cordial relations between the two neighboring countries.

Marshal Chang Ching-hui, who has been appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo as special envoy, is the Premier of Manchoukuo and rendered distinguished services for the founding of the new State. Premier Chang, perfectly happy and prosperous at the age of 70, enjoys the confidence of the entire nation of Manchoukuo and, representing his country to Japan many times in the past, has many acquaintances here. Thus, he is well qualified for this important mission. We are confident that he will successfully accomplish his duty and promote further the friendly relations between the two countries.

Under the glorious military achievements attained by the Imperial Forces, the construction of Greater East Asia is well under way. Although this historic task will be completed without doubt, we must expect multiple difficulties ahead in the task of construction, which necessitates the tightening further of Japanese-Manchoukuo collaboration in the future.

Although we regret that there is nothing to beguile the tedium of their journey, due to wartime pressure in this country, we earnestly hope they will understand our sincerity and conclude their itinerary peacefully.

Last Chance for India

HOCHI

The third declaration made by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the Imperial Diet on March 12 is reported to have created a great sensation among the Indian people as the last opportunity offered to India for the liquidation of their past relations. According to foreign cables, with anti-British sentiments in India being intensified daily, a clash between the people and police occurred in Madras. Not only India but we who are striving for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by expelling Anglo-American influences from East Asia can never overlook the deceit and cajolery of the British Government.

Confronted with the crisis in the Indian situation, Premier Winston Churchill, reputed imperialist, is reported to have changed his attitude toward India and announced the sending of Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps in order to appease Indian leaders. He is even reported to be planning to ask the mediation of President Roosevelt for the settlement of the Indian question.

According to Premier Churchill, the British Government is to give complete autonomy to India after the cessation of hostilities avoiding the revision of the constitution as much as possible during the war. The Indian people, however, in the light of the bitter experiences of the last World War, are fully aware that his promise is worth nothing.

After all, the British Government's appeal to the Indian leaders by sending Sir Stafford is nothing but deceit and a downright falsehood. What is really intended by the British is the mobilization of the Indian people for the defense of the British Empire which is now just short of total collapse. What will be the result if the Indian people are misled by such trickery of the British Government can be clearly seen in the example of the Netherlands East Indies which utterly disregarded the peaceful intentions of this country. Declaring in his recent radio speech that the victory of the British Empire will leave India for good as a slave, Chandra Bose, who has been striving for the independence of his country, stressed that the independence of India will be completed after the collapse of the British Empire.

The deceit of the British policy toward India has been exposed, while, as the result of the advance of the Imperial Forces, the reconstruction of Burma for the Burmese is on the way to realization. At this moment, we firmly believe that able Indian leaders are fully aware of how to realize their long-cherished independence without being misled by all sorts of British cajolery. In view of the examples of the Netherlands East Indies and other defeated European nations, however, we wish to stress here once again that this is the last warning and opportunity given to India.

Our Policy Toward Southern Peoples

NICHI NICHI

With the wholesale unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies and the occupation of Rangoon, military operations in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may be said as practically completed now. The supreme duty imposed on this country in the second stage of the War of Greater East Asia is to completely control Australia, India, the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the stabilization of the occupied areas politically and economically as integral units of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is quite necessary for us to have firm determination for the management in various occupied areas and our attitude toward the inhabitants there. In this connection we are in complete agreement with the policy of our military administration in Malaya.

Within less than a month since the capture of Singapore, our military administration has established central and provincial organs in Malaya for the self-sufficiency of our military requirements, maintenance of peace and order and the securing of natural resources. According to the fundamental policy of our authorities there, firstly it is to hold direct and powerful administrative rights in order to execute various measures as this country wishes; secondly to utilize men and materials on the spot as much as possible; thirdly not to give independence immediately to weaker peoples for cheap sentimentalism will never bring true happiness to them, and fourthly to carry out construction works gradually instead of rushing measures in order to win favorable reaction of the inhabitants in the occupied areas. In short, instead of spoiling the peoples there, we must establish permanent policies for their real welfare and happiness.

Instead of the deft colonial policies of Britain, the Netherlands and the United States which cleverly deceived and gradually enervated them, our policy aims at making them worthy components of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Accustomed to easy life in the tropical zone, they may complain over the new control of this country. But if we try to listen to their complaints and win their favor, we can never hope to accomplish the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Instead of trying to win their favor, we must try to build them up in order to enable them to endure hardship for their future happiness and welfare. Not only the authorities on the spot, but the Japanese Government and people must extricate themselves from cheap humanitarianism for the guidance of the peoples in the South.

It is also necessary to make them understand that their liberation from Anglo-American-Dutch shackles cannot be achieved without any sacrifices. Japan is fighting for the emancipation of East Asia staking its national fate. Therefore, the peoples in the South have at obligation to fight in cooperation with Japan for their liberation. True emancipation will only be completed through multiple hardships. As Japan endures them, the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must also go through with perseverance until the conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. Therefore in dealing with those peoples, the Japanese must act in accordance with this firm conviction.

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